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Catalogue

of

FRUIT TREES,

ROSES

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

ETC., ETC.

GROWN FOR SALE BY

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

FERNHILL NURSERIES

EPPING, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA

(CLOSE TO RAILWAY STATION—7 MINUTES.)

Telegrams: ROSÉN, Epping. :: Telephone: 96 Epping.

CABLES: "FERNURSERY," SYDNEY.

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (MAIL TRAIN).

As these rates only apply when freights are prepaid, customers are requested to add the amount to their remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid.

With the exception of the North and Sth. Coast lines, distances from Epping are the same as from Sydney. On Northern lines, take 14 miles away; on the South Coast, add 14 miles to your respective distance from Sydney, and you have the distance from Epping.

Not exceeding	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	Each additional 28 lb. or part thereof
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Miles 25	0 5	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	0 8
50	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	4 0	1 1
75	0 6	0 8	1 1	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 3	5 4	1 3
100	0 7	1 1	1 3	2 2	2 11	3 8	5 4	6 7	1 8
125	0 8	1 3	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	8 0	1 10
150	1 0	1 5	1 9	2 11	4 0	5 2	7 2	9 2	2 3
175	1 1	1 7	2 2	3 4	4 7	5 9	8 3	10 5	2 6
200	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 8	5 2	6 6	9 2	11 7	2 11
250	1 4	1 10	2 11	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	13 7	3 4
300	1 8	2 3	3 4	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	15 4	3 6
350	1 10	2 6	3 8	5 9	8 0	9 6	12 10	16 3	3 8
400	2 3	2 10	3 10	6 4	8 8	10 5	13 7	16 11	4 1
500	2 6	3 1	3 11	7 0	9 11	12 1	15 3	18 8	4 7
600	2 10	3 4	4 1	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	20 4	5 1
700	3 0	3 8	4 7	8 3	11 7	15 0	18 8	22 0	5 4
850	3 4	4 1	5 9	9 2	13 4	16 6	21 1	23 11	5 9
Over 850	3 8	5 1	7 5	10 5	15 8	19 1	23 11	27 4	6 7

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES, GOODS TRAIN, FOR NURSERY GOODS.

We are now permitted to send all kinds of Nursery Goods by goods train, at single package rates, if such packages do not exceed 140lb. in weight. This rate is much cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but not so quick or reliable. Freights are the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which must be prepaid. Minimum weight, 14lbs. Following are the charges:—

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs	113 lbs. and not exeeeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 2	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

PARCEL POST RATES (PREPAID ONLY).

This way of despatching is suitable for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select small trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six rose plants weigh 2 to 3lb., 12 rose plants weigh 5 to 7lb., and 10 small fruit trees would weigh about 7 to 10lb. packed, according to size.

Not exceeding	1lb. s d	2lb. s d	3lb. s d	4lb. s d	5lb. s d	6lb. s d	7lb. s d	8lb. s d	9lb. s d	10lb. s d	11lb. s d
N.S. Wales ..	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State and N.Z. ..	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their living, growth, description, quality or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are to be returned to us at once.

In forwarding you our Twenty-third Annual Price List we tender our best thanks to all customers for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 22 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest fruit tree and rose nurseries in N.S.Wales, and used very little other advertisement than satisfied customers' voluntary recommendations.

CORRESPONDENCE to be addressed to **L. P. ROSEN & SON, EPPING, N. S. WALES**, as letters are sometimes delayed by being mis-sent to Victoria or Tasmania.

PRICES.—Owing to present high costs in the Nursery industry, prices are slightly higher than previously, but are kept as low as possible, consistent with quality and correctly-named stock. Prices quoted are for nett cash within one month of receipt of invoice. Three months' Overdue Accounts will be drawn against or handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed at the time of sale.

PAYMENTS.—To us unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added), Money Orders and Postal Notes (**payable at Epping**). Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and keep a record of the numbers in case any are lost, for if numbers are known they are easily traced.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.—To save possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, for if no instructions are received we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on separate sheets, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address; orders reach us lacking either or both. Ladies will assist us by prefixing Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly evergreen trees, and when customer lives miles away from railway, as it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight will be refunded with invoice, but if not sufficient, we will always, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more. One dozen fruit trees weigh about 12 to 18 lbs., according to size; fifty trees weight about 50 to 60 lbs.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, and is charged only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Epping Station, and all goods then travel at consignee's risk and expense.

EXECUTING ORDERS.—All orders are executed and despatched promptly within 24 hours of receipt, and when they are not desired immediately an acknowledgement will be posted giving as near as possible a list of articles which cannot be supplied, etc. All orders are advised or invoiced the same day as despatched

and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form, so as to check error in booking.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are asked to do so. Intending Customers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. We would like customers to make inquiries before packing season starts, as then we often cannot give as much time as we would like to answer inquiries. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N. S. Wales.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers from seedlings, or bud selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are worked. For Autumn budding in February and March, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Wednesday, as the Inspector only calls every Thursday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney; as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—At times we are asked to replace, free of charge, fruit trees, roses, etc., that die, unsuccess being sometimes attributed to the quality of the plants rather than to what is often its real cause, improper planting, unfavorable weather, or want of water and after care; but as a plant is a living, breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound and healthy plant. There are many causes for death, some known and many unknown, but suitable weather, proper planting, and reasonable after care will reduce the possibility of a failure to a minimum. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees, and roses, but this is largely a matter of tastes and localities, as what pleases one does not suit another, but where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

AGED TREES.—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large buyers, those who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any

older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. A yearling tree is one which has made one season's growth from the bud or graft.

MISTAKES.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

FUMIGATION.—All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate before despatch.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (7 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 30 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. **BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are always willing to procure, if available.

We decline to deliver at erroneous prices figuring in this catalogue that may have escaped our notice.

Not less than six at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced, but special quotations for quantities will be furnished on mentioning quantities required.

We have no connection with any other nursery or company.

This Catalogue cancels all previous terms, conditions and prices.

NO TRAVELLING AGENTS EMPLOYED.

L. P. ROSÉN and SON,

C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.), L. P. Rosén.

FRUIT TREES

REDUCTION OF VARIETIES LISTED.—We have come to the conclusion that we have been growing too many and not distinct enough varieties. Hence we have discontinued several that year after year are only occasionally asked for. There is no variety so inferior that under suitable conditions will not give as good and sometimes superior results while those conditions prevail, but mostly these sorts on the average fail to give all round satisfaction, and we feel sure that the remaining ones are as good and generally superior to those discarded. But if so desired we are willing to procure unlisted varieties if available.

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is earlier than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described, is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture and locality, and oftens varies in the same orchard from year to year depending on climatic or other conditions.

FRUITING.—Age trees begin to bear is variable and largely depends on cultivation, pruning, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a decent crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions. Approximate fruiting ages given under each variety. Extra early fruiting is not desirable as it is at the expense of future crops.

ALMONDS.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grows well in humid coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

Burbank's.—Hardy; good cropper; late bloomer; medium size.

Early Jordan.—Upright grower, early flowerer; paper shell; large.

Eureka.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan; paper shell; heavy cropper.

Golden State.—Regular bearer; large smooth kernel; soft shell.

Harriott's.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel; regular bearer.

Hatche's.—Large, paper shell, very thin; good bearer.

I.X.L.—Large; heavy bearer; paper shell.

Lewelling.—Best cropper in coastal belt; soft shell; medium size.

Nonpareil.—Weeping growth; thin shell; prolific.

Paper Shell.—Very good, easily broken between the fingers.

APPLES.

All Worked on Northern Spy Stock; come into bearing 4th-7th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All our Apples are worked on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease, but the blightproof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds should not be stored as they soon go floury. For guidance in Apple culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Allsopp's Early.—Green, medium size. the earliest cooker for coast; floury, prolific; blight proof.

Banks' Gravenstein.—Red color; so far no improvement in color here.

Ben Davis.—Large, yellow, with stripes; keeps very late without shrivelling.

Bismarck.—Very large and showy; early and heavy cropper; midseason.

Black Ben Davis.—Dark red color; good keeper; heavy bearer; late.

Brownlee's Russett.—Suitable for cooking or dessert; late; prolific and large.

Cleopatra.—Large conical, yellow, heavy cropper, good keeper, fine for cooking or dessert; late; subject to bitter-pit in badly drained positions and soils.

Climax.—Blight-proof; yellow, streaked red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy; early; promising good bearer.

Commerce.—Red, blue bloom, medium size, heavy cropper; late; quality fair, almost blight-proof.

Cowell.—Growth and fruit like Trivett's, but earlier and softer; quality good.

Delicious.—Medium to large, heavy bearer, color streaky and irregular on different soils; fine dessert; splendid quality; mid-season to late.

Dunn's (Munro's Favorite).—Very large, heavy bearer; yellow, with red cheeks; good keeper; cold climates only.

Fameuse (Lady in Snow: Fanny).—Medium size, good color, snow-white flesh, splendid dessert; mid-season to late; aged trees bear well.

French Crab.—Large green cooking, suits cold climate; keeps well; late.

Frimley Beauty.—Dark red, large; Rome Beauty type; very late; promising.

Glengyle.—Rome Beauty type, but is firmer, and dark red all over; late.

Glowing Coal.—Large, flesh fine grained; fall easily; mid-season; dessert.

Granny Smith.—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; one of the best late apples, generally regarded as a cooker, but if stored becomes a first-class dessert fruit. The leading apple of N. S. Wales.

Gravenstein (Carpenter).—Medium to large, crisp and delicious; yellow, striped red; early; falls easily; dessert.

Grimes' Golden.—Large, roundish, golden yellow, with grey dots; flesh yellow; late; good dessert and fine keeper.

Irish Peach.—Early dessert, blight-proof; a favorite for cold high lands.

Jonathan.—Large; yellow, overlaid red; good bearer; flesh crisp and juicy; a favorite everywhere; mid-season.

King David.—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early and heavy cropper; mid-season; blights badly.

Kirks.—Ripens after Carrington; fine color, fair carrier; a promising early.

Lady Carrington Red.—Bright red; prolific; blight proof; the earliest for the coastal districts.

Lady Carrington Striped.—The striped is the larger and better eating; but not as good keeping as Red.

Lady Hopetoun.—In appearance resembles Jonathan, but is blight proof; not fully tested.

London Pippin (Five Crown).—Large, yellow, first-class late apple in cold climates only; seldom affected with blight. Heavy bearer; good dessert.

Lord Nelson.—Extra large cooking, yellow with red; prefers loamy soil; early; aged trees bear well.

McIntosh.—Large, yellow, flushed red; heavy blue bloom; excellent quality; soft white flesh; falls easily; mid-season; a fine dessert apple.

Mobbs' Royal.—Very large, green, cooking and baking; good bearer; early.

Nickajack.—Long, roundish; yellow, striped red; heavy bearer; very late; cold climate only.

Northern Spy.—Juicy and aromatic, nicely colored; blight-proof; late; for cold climates only; aged trees bear well.

Opalescent.—Large dark crimson, flesh yellow, juicy; good bearer; very late.

Orenco.—Color red, flesh tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid; mid-season.

Paragon.—Large, dark red; flesh firm, yellow; good quality; late; promising.

Rome Beauty.—Large, nice color; good keeper, hard and crisp; one of the best; late; blights badly at times.

Ruby Gem.—Brilliant red; flesh white; blight-proof; good size; early; falls easily; promising.

Scarlet Nonpareil.—Heavy cropper, good quality; cold climates only; very late.

Sharps Late.—Large, flesh yellow, firm, bright red on yellow blight-proof; good bearer.

Stayman.—Large, good color and bearer; long-keeping dessert of the finest quality; late.

Stevens.—Good color; very sweet; dessert; very late; medium size.

Sturmer.—Constant bearer and long-keeper; late; cold climates only.

Summer King.—Large, striped crimson and orange; good quality; mid-season.

Tasma (Democrat).—Large, flattish, heavy cropper, dark crimson, grand keeper; very late; rather coarse quality.

Thompson Granny.—Streaky color, heavy bearer; resembles Aiken's, but better quality; mid-season.

Trivett.—Medium size, fine color; heavy bearer; requires thinning; mid-season.

Twenty-ounce.—Very large, greenish yellow, streaked purplish red; cooking apple; blight-proof; mid-season.

Vanderpool.—Good bearer and keeper, large size; fine flavor; good color; late.

Willie Sharp.—Blight-proof, heavy cropper, yellow color; good dessert; early.

Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)—Large, green; good keeper; late.

Yates.—Medium to small, dessert; very prolific, good keeper; heavy bearer; late; for cold climates only.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Marianna Plum Stocks; come into bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Apricots available on peach stock: Cattell's Red, Cattell's Early, Camden, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Oullin's Early, Newcastle, Pineapple, Shipley's, Tilton, Wenatchee.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much bearing wood.

Camden Superb.—Large, oblong, good bearer; early; requires high situation.

Campbellfield.—Orange yellow, good bearer; mid-season.

Cattell Early.—Resembles Allen's, but is said to crop regularly; early.

Cattell's Red.—Raised by W. E. Cattell, Esq.; the earliest large fruited apricot on markets; only suitable for deep rich soils. 2/6.

Colorado.—Large, good quality, high color, heavy bearer; late.

Early Moorpark.—Medium size, early; inclined to be shy here.

Hemskirk.—Very large, rich; low, spreading grower; late.

Mansfield's.—Large, fine flavored sort; mid-season.

Moorpark.—Large, well-known, and largely cultivated; mid-season.

Newcastle.—Medium size; early and heavy bearer; good quality; best early.

Oullin's Early.—Above medium; very rich; good bearer.

Pine Apple.—Large, roundish; bright yellow; ripe Christmas week.

Royal.—Large yellow, with red cheeks; excellent; mid-season.

Shipley Blenheim.—Large, deep yellow; mid-season.

Smyrna.—Large, sweet, juicy; mid season.

Spark.—Large, pale yellow, flesh clear yellow; juicy and sweet.

Tilton.—Very large, rich color; prolific.

Trevatt.—Somewhat resembles Shipley's, good cropper and dryer.

Warwick. — Resembling "Moorpark"; flesh firm, rich and sugary; early.

Wenatchee.—Heavy bearer, ripens evenly, large, and fine shipper.

CHERRIES.

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock; come into bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and in N. S. Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramen Olivia, Florence, Big Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

Abundance.—Heavy cropper, large, good color, sweet, firm flesh.

Bedford Prolific.—Large, brownish black, great cropper, moderate grower; mid-season.

Belle d'Orleans.—Large, pale red fruit, good cropper; very early.

Biggarreau Abel.—Large, heart-shaped, black; flesh firm; productive; late.

Biggarreau Common.—Large, pale red, known as White Heart; early.

Biggarreau Napoleon.—Large, bright red, flesh firm; good late sort.

Biggareau Twyford.—Pale yellow and red; soft; very prolific; early.

Bing.—Large, dark black, very fine; late.

Black Heart.—Large and good, but rather shy bearer; early.

Black Republican.—Good size, prolific bearer; late.

Black Tartarian.—Black, strong grower, prolific; mid-season.

Bleeding Heart.—Dark red, fine quality, good cropper; red flesh; mid-season.

Burgdorff's.—Large; early.

Californian Advance.—Purple, good bearer; very early.

Centennial.—Large, pink and yellow; tree vigorous; prolific bearer; early.

Early Lyons.—Black, large, firm flesh; largely planted for market; pendulous habit; most profitable of the early sorts.
Early Rivers.—Black, very early.
Early Purple Guigne.—Medium size, very prolific; very early.
Florence.—Large, bright red; one of the best for shipping; late; good bearer.
Guigne D'Annonay.—Large, black; early; strong grower.
Knight's Early.—Black, large, good flavor; heavy cropper; early.
Lambert.—Large, dark purplish red, flesh firm, rich; heavy bearer; late flowerer.
Lewelling.—Cherry color, fine flavor; late.
May Duke.—Large, brownish black; early; good bearer.
Noble.—Very dark, flesh firm, rich; late.
Precoce de Boppard.—Dark brownish red; juicy; very early; sub-acid.
Ramen Oliva.—Dark glossy red, flesh firm, large; resembles Early Lyons, but more upright in growth.
St. Margaret.—Very large, black; flesh firm; one of the best for market; late.
Werder's Early.—Above medium, shining black; hardy and productive.

NECTARINES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, but are more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though highly colored fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than the other kinds.

Albert Victor.—Large, slip, good flavor and cropper; mid-season.
Cardinal.—Medium to large, brilliant color; good cropper; very early; slip.
Cooza.—Very large, but at times shy; slip.
Diamond Jubilee.—Large, bright red; flesh white, prolific; mid-season; slip.
Elruge.—Medium size, fine color; ripening early; slipstone; good bearer.
Early Rivers.—Large slip, good bearer, very early; moderate grower; good.
Fertile du Poitou.—Heavy bearer, yellow striped red; flesh white, juicy; mid-season; slip.
Goldmine.—Very large, vigorous and productive; bronzy red; slip; mid-season. The leading Nectarine of Australia.
Konstanze.—Dark red, good flavor; early.
Lady Carrington.—Large; the best cling, good flavor, highly colored, prolific bearer; mid-season.
Lee's.—Very large, fair color, constant cropper; mid-season; slip.
Meek's Scarlet.—Large, heavy cropper; fine color; mid-season; slip.
Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.—Large and very juicy; slipstone; early.
New Boy.—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh white, juicy, sugary; mid-season; slip.
Radium.—Large, high color, sweet; ripens after Goldmine; slip; late.
River's Orange.—Fine color, good bearer; the best yellow flesh; early; slip.
Stanwick Seed.—Large, good flavor; does not crack much; the best of the late slips.
Surecrop.—Large, fair color, good flavor; good bearer; mid-season; slip.
W. C. Fripp.—Large, yellow, with bronzy red cheek; cling; late.
Zealandia.—Large, rich; strong grower and prolific; mid-season; slip.

PEACHES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil.

Admiral Dewey.—Large size, ripens with and resembles the Triumph; not so hairy; good cropper; slip.
Alton.—Red on creamy cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer; early; slip.
Arp Beauty.—Yellow slip, mottled bright crimson; firm, juicy, early.
Aunt Becky.—Large, good color, white-fleshed, ripens after Braddock's; slip; very prolific.

Bell's November.—Small stone; prolific; blooms early; requires high situation; very early; slip.

Bell's Impr. (Lambton).—Larger than Bell's, as early; good bearer; slip.

Blackburn.—Resembles Elberta, ripens here about New Year; prolific; slip.

Braddock.—Medium to large; red; ripe after Brigg's; slip; crops heavily.

Brigg's Red May.—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper; semi-cling.

Carman.—Creamy, with red cheek; splendid quality; slip; large, white flesh; ripens about Xmas; the best of its season.

Chair's.—Yellow-fleshed, largest size, red cheek; flesh firm; slip; late.

Champion.—Large, freestone; creamy white, with bright red cheek; early.

Champion Royal.—Large, bright color, flesh white; slip; mid-season.

Chilow Cling.—Large, rich yellow, fine flavor; good cropper; mid-season.

Christmas Box.—Highly-colored peach, ripening Christmas; good flavor; slip.

Connett's Early.—Creamy white, red blush, large, fine flavor; slip.

Devlin's Red.—Red, cling; requires hard pruning; early; prolific.

Discovery.—Supposed to ripen in November; good color.

Duke of York.—Medium to large, highly

Early Crawford.—Large, deep yellow, colored; very early; slip.
bright red cheek; only profitable in deep, rich soil; mid-season; slip.

Early Elberta.—As large as Elberta, better color; good cropper, but earlier; slip.

Early Rivers.—Large, tender, pale yellow, prolific; slip; good for home use.

Edward VII.—Requires high situation; of the Braddock type, but sweeter and earlier; slip.

Elberta.—Large, yellow and red; slip. An all-round favorite. Mid-season.

Elberta Cling.—Large, round, high color, good quality; mid-season.

Eureka.—Large, good flavor, good shipper; slip; early.

Flat China (Button Peach).—Very early; best suited for warm climates; slip.

Foster.—Yellow, rich and juicy, resembles Early Crawford; mid-season.

Globe.—Large yellow, with red cheek; firm, yellow flesh; slip; late.

Golddust.—Large, round, with red cheek; yellow flesh; heavy bearer; late cling.

Golden Queen.—Compact growth, heavy cropper, medium size, yellow to stone; cling; a canner; late.

Goodman's Choice.—A canner; good size, yellow flesh to stone; good bearer; late; cling.

Governor Rawson.—Wants high situation; prolific and extremely early; slip.

Greensboro'.—Large, bright color, fair quality, very prolific; good market kind; early; slip.

Hales' Early.—Large, good flavor; requires good soil to do well; early; slip.

Illinois.—Large red, fine flavor, flesh white, juicy, slip; mid-season; prolific.

Italian Cling.—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow; very late.

Italian Slip.—Very large, deep yellow flesh; prolific cropper; very late.

June Elberta.—Good size, good bearer, fair color; slip. The earliest yellow flesh peach.

J. H. Hale.—Very large, round, highly colored, yellow flesh, fine grained, good flavor and carrier, good bearer; slip; mid-season.

Kia-ora.—Appearance of Elberta, but somewhat earlier; mid-season; slip.

Krummel's October. — Round, yellow, flushed carmine; large; very late; slip.

La France.—Carmine red, flesh white, melting, juicy; prolific; early; slip.

Late Crawford.—Large, productive; good for canning or market; slipstone; late.

La Vainqueur.—Heavy bearer; extra early; medium size; good quality; slip.

Levis Cling.—Golden yellow, flesh yellow to pit, fine grained; mid-season.

Libby.—Large, yellow flesh; cling; a canner; late.

Mayflower.—Large, bright red; good quality; ripens here in mid-November; extra early market sort; semi-cling; late flowerer; fair bearer.

Mamie Ross.—Large, roundish, white flesh; good bearer; ripens mid-December; semi-cling; juicy.

McDevitt's Cling.—Rich yellow, covered with dark purple; very large; late.

Mountain Rose.—Large, good color; prolific; requires good soil; early.

Paragon.—Deep yellow, mottled red; juicy and rich; cling; mid-season.

Peak's.—Large, yellow to pit; cling; good bearer; late; a canner.

Phillip's Cling.—Large, yellow-fleshed cling; regular cropper; a canner.

Princess Royal.—Large, round, creamy white, shading to red; cling; late.

Pullar's Cling.—Very large, highly colored; a canner; late.

Ray.—White, red on sunny side; slipstone; heavy bearer; ripens Christmas.

Red Bird Cling.—Ripens time of Briggs'; large; high color; the earliest cling.

Red Leaved.—Leaves streaked red; cling; flesh white; midseason.

Reeve's Favorite.—Large, yellow, with red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; ripens before Elberta; slip; prolific.

Robert Stewart.—Resembles Shanghai Seed, but firmer; slightly later; cling.

Royal George Cling.—Large, splendid color; mid-season; flesh white.

Royal George.—Large, slipstone; an old favorite; white flesh; mid-season.

Ruby Red.—Large, high color; early; heavy cropper; dwarfish growth; cling.

Satisfaction.—Good size, cream with red cheek; slip; mid-season; good cropper.

Selma Cling.—Large size, yellow flesh; promising canner; mid-season.

Shanghai Seedling.—Large cling; heavy cropper; mid-season; white flesh.

Sims' Cling.—Large golden yellow, flesh yellow, firm and rich; pit small; late.

Stark.—Deep apricot yellow, almost covered with red; slip; mid-season.

Thiele Cling.—Large size, yellow; canner; good bearer; late.

Triumph.—Ripens before Christmas; blooms late; good bearer; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, excellent flavor; inclined to be hairy; slip.

Tuscan Cling.—Large, yellow flesh; the best early canner; mid-season.

Uneeda.—Large, clear white, flushed red; semi-cling; early; fair bearer.

Ware's Perfection.—Heavy bearer; very large, round; very late; slip.

Watt's Early.—Ripens with or before Edward VII.; good size and color; fair cropper; slip.

Wiggins—Large, slightly oblong, creamy, with red cheek; heavy cropper; ripens end December; fine quality; a good market kind; slip.

PEARS.

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock; come into bearing 4th-8th year after planting. 1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower in fruiting than most trees. For guidance in Pear culture see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture. Pears grown in warmer climates are not nearly as good of keeping as those grown in colder climates, and most early kinds will not keep, often going rotten inside.

Baron de Mello..—Medium, skin russet; flesh yellow and buttery; mid-season.

Bergamont (Bailey's).—Strong grower and productive; medium size; late.

Bergamont (Gansel's).—Above medium; melting, splendid flavor; late.

Beurre Bosc.—Large, very long, finest quality; rich russet; mid-season; fine keeper; aged trees bear well; moderate grower.

Beurre Capiaumont.—Medium size, yellow, light red cheek; flesh firm; heavy cropper; fair quality; mid-season.

Beurre Easter.—Large, flattish, greenish yellow, red cheek; very late.

Beurre Griffard.—Good quality, medium size; good cropper; very early.

China.—Large, yellow, prolific; good for kitchen and preserving; mid-season.

Clapp's Favorite.—Very large, rich flavor; ripens before Williams', splendid quality, good market sort; early.

Doyenne du Comice.—Medium to large, rich and juicy; prolific; dwarf; late.

Durondeau.—Medium size, green with brown cheek; rich flavor; late.

Fertility.—Medium to small, yellow russety color, prolific; mid-season.

Howell.—Medium to large, light waxen yellow; heavy bearer; good market sort; early mid-season; keeps well.

Idaho.—Yellow, very large, round, fine-grained, buttery and melting; late.

Josephine de Malines.—Medium size, fine flavor, very juicy; good keeper; very late. Aged trees bear well.

Koonce.—Medium size, heavy bearer; golden yellow, red cheek; very early.

Keiffer (China Hyb.).—Large, roundish oval; yellow; heavy bearer; good canning and fair quality if stored; late.

La Conte.—Large, reddish brown; flavor good, fine texture; heavy cropper; late.

Le Comte (China Hyb.).—Large, bell-shaped; flesh fine-grained; prolific; fair quality; mid-season.

Louis Delcot.—Resembles Williams', not so large, fine flavor; good bearer and keeper; very late.

Mdm. Henri Desportes.—Large, roundish, yellow, russety cheek, flesh yellow, buttery and rich; mid-season.

Napoleon.—Large, good keeper, abundant bearer; cooking and dessert; late.

Packham's Triumph.—Large, irregular in shape and size, finest quality; crops early; mid-season; one of the best; heavy bearer; grand keeper.

Packham's Late.—Large, late.

Red October.—Medium size, reddish russet, fine flavor, good bearer; late.

Rossney.—Medium, yellow with red cheek, melting and sweet; heavy bearer; early.

Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).—Extra large; good cooker; late.

Williams' (Bartlett).—Large, fine quality, musky flavor, heavy bearer; dries and cans fine; one of the best known and widest planted; mid-season.

Winter Bartlett.—Large, resembles Bartlett, but ripens later; coarser grained.

Winter Cole.—Medium size, greenish yellow; good bearer and keeper; melting, juicy, dessert pear; late.

Winter Nelis.—One of the finest flavored dessert pears; medium size; russet; late; good bearer and keeper.

EUROPEAN PLUMS and PRUNES.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; come into bearing 3rd-5th year after planting. 1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.
On Myrobblam Stock we can supply Robe Sargent and Prune O'Agen.

Prune is simply a French name for Pluza, but the expression is now mostly applied to those Plums used for drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry meaty flesh, high percentage of sugar, and ability to dry with the stone in without fermenting. Some of those not called prune can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two high grade commercial varieties. Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits. For full guidance in Plum culture, see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

***Angelina Burdett.**—Large purple, excellent dessert; one of the best; in some places shy cropping; mid-season; slip.

***Black Cluster (Bully).**—Medium, prolific; splendid jam sort; early; slip.

***Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Medium size; bright color; extra early; slip.

***Clyman.**—Large, dark purple; heavy bloom; good bearer; early; slip.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, yellow, rich, late; suit cold districts only; slip.

Conquest (Prune).—Similar to French; heavy bearer; small broken kernel; no good so far; not stoneless so far.

Crimson Drop.—Large, crimson, rich; late; suit cold climates only; slip.

***Diamond.**—Very large, oval, almost black heavy blue bloom; splendid cropper; slip; mid-season.

***Early Evans.**—Medium; blackish purple, very early; sometimes shy; slip.

Early Orleans.—Large, purple, sweet, slip; suits cold climates; mid-season.

***Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Purple, heavy bloom; large, roundish; fair flavor; good bearer; ripe mid-January; promising slip.

Giant.—Great size, red; flesh honey yellow, firm; profuse bearer, good carrier; poor grower; mid-season; slip.

Grand Duke.—Very large, purple, richly flavored; very productive; one of the best in cold climates; late; slip.

Greengage.—Flavor unsurpassed, requires cold district to bear well; slip; mid-season; skin green.

Golden Prune.—Large, roundish oval; skin thin, golden color; freestone.

***Imperial d'Eppinay** (Imperial Prune).—Large, purple, prolific, slip; mid-season; a fine table plum.

King of the Damsons.—Frost plum; the best of its class; late; slip.

Late Orleans.—Medium, sweet; good bearer; splits easily in wet; late; slip.

***Lutherborough.**—Medium, black; good for jam; heavy bearer; mid-season; slip.

Merryweather.—Good size, true damson flavor; good bearer and cropper; slip.

Miracle.—Long black fruit, only a dried-up skin for a stone; mid-season.

Missouri Greengage.—An improved gage, better bearer; highest flavor; slip.

Monarch.—Large, roundish oval; skin dark purplish blue; late; slip.

Pacific (Prune).—Large, color deep maroon; drying plum; mid-season; slip.

Pond's (Prune).—Large, red, good cropper in suitable locality; mid-season; slip.

***President.**—Large, oblong, purple, with white dots; flesh firm; heavy bloom; crops early; one of the best for cold climates; very late; slip.

Prune d'Agen (French Prune).—Medium size, purple; very sweet; good cropper; dries easily; mid-season; slip.

Robe de Sargeant (Prune).—Larger and earlier than d'Agen; heavy cropper; splits easily in wet; mid-season; slip.

Silver (Prune).—Large productive; yellow; very sweet; late; slip.

Splendour (Prune).—Firm, rich, sugary; good size; early; slip; prolific.

Sam Stanton.—Large, purple; slip; heavy cropper; mid-season.

Sugar (Prune).—Earlier than d'Agen; larger; very sweet; mid-season; slip.

***Tibbitt's.**—Medium size, rarely fails to crop; rather tart; extremely early; slip.

Tragedy (Prune).—Large, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary; a fine table plum; early; slip.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Worked on Mariana Plum Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

On Peach Stocks we can supply Blood Upright, Blood Satsuma, Early Satsuma, Santa Rosa, Wickson and Wilson.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is much more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds and are now largely in favor both for fresh fruit, and jam making.

Balleana.—Large, yellow, overlaid crimson; flesh firm, yellow; prolific; very late; slip.

Blood (Upright).—Large, heart-shaped, flesh blood color right to the stone; mid-season; slip; heavy bearer.

Blood (Satsuma).—Large, flat, good bearer; tree of weeping growth; a favorite; late; semi-cling; flesh red.

Burbank—Flesh deep yellow; skin cherry red, with lilac bloom; great cropper; requires good soil; early; slip.

Chalco.—Large, flat, skin reddish purple; firm, yellow flesh; fine flavor; slip; mid-season.

Climax.—Very large, highly colored; ripens Xmas; sometimes shy; slip.

Delicious.—Large, round, skin purple, heavy bloom; juicy, mid-season; slip.

Discovery.—Large, good bearer, early; good quality: skin rich crimson; flesh firm, yellow, sweet; slip.

Doris.—Medium, skin dark purple, almost black; flesh yellow, good eating and jam plum; late; slip.

Early Jewel.—Fine color, juicy, fine flavor; very early; slip; medium size.

Early Satsuma (or Satsuma Seed).—Very early; heavy bearer; medium size; slip; flesh reddish.

Export.—Large, sweet flavor; blood-red flesh; good keeper; late; slip.

Kelsey (Purple Monster).—Very large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish red; heavy bearer; late; scalds easily here; slip.

October Purple.—Skin purple, flesh yellow; sweet; prolific; scalds easily here; mid-season; slip.

Pasha.—Large, good color, very early; heavy bearer, upright grower; slip.

Paterson Late.—Good color; medium round fruit; ripens late March; slip.

Purple Flesh.—Large, good quality; blood plum; early; good bearer; slip.

Purple King.—Very large, good color blood plum; good flavor; late; slip.

Santa Rosa.—Good cropper; skin purplish crimson, blue bloom; flesh light red; good flavor; a favorite early; slip.

Shiro.—Medium to large; amber yellow; first-class quality; good carrier; largely planted for market; early; slip.

Sultan.—Flesh crimson, firm, productive; good market sort; early; slip.

Victory.—Dark crimson; port wine flavor; blood flesh; late; good keeper; slip.

Wickson.—Very large, heart-shaped; stone small; prolific; ripens end of January; good for home use; slip.

Wilson,—Ripens last week November; round, good size; highly colored; grand shipper. The best early plum. Slip.

Wright's Gigantic.—Large size; prolific; skin reddish purple; late; slip.

Wright's Prolific.—Blood plum, heavy bearer, large and firm; late; slip.

PERSIMMONS.

All Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Doz., where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and rich the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year, as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds are best left on tree till late in Autumn, as Persimmons, color early, and if picked too soon do not develop their best flavor. Newly planted trees will do much better if watered liberally the first season and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere betwen figs and dates in flavor and quality.

Dia Dia Maru.—Large, square, rather flat; skin deep orange; seedless; late.

Hayakume.—Very large, round; skin vermillion; flesh brown, rich: late.

Haycheya.—Very large; skin vermillion, yellow flesh; irregular bearer; early.

Kingcot.—Very large, round, skin yellow; prolific; mid-season to late.

Kurokumo.—Large, almost round; yellow; heavy cropper; late.

Late Flat.—Large, late; bears well.

Nitaru.—Square, flat-shaped fruit, good color; keeps well; late.

Tenanaschi (Seedless).—Heart-shaped, yellowish red; prolific; the earliest.

Tsuno Marghari.—Good bearer; peculiar shaped fruit; rich flavor; fair size; late; fine autumn foliage.

Tsuro Gaki.—Good sized, long fruit, dark red; delicious flavor; mid-season.

Yeddo Ischi.—Good size, round, skin vermillion; very late.

Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flat; clear yellow; flesh orange, seedless; best market sort; seldom affected by the fruit fly; very late.

Zenji Maru.—Medium, egg-shaped; flesh brown, with many seeds; not a market sort, but sweet, and can be eaten when quite hard; mid-season.

FIGS.

All grown from cuttings off bearing trees.

Come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two or more crops a year. Thrive best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soils on clay bottoms they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense.

Blue Provence.—Medium to large; strongest grower and heaviest cropper of all.

Black Genoa.—Very large luscious purplish black; prolific; fair grower.

Brown Turkey.—Large, luscious and productive; tawny black; good.

St. Domerque.—Medium, skin purplish black, flesh dark red; prolific.

White Adriatic. — Medium, brownish green, thin skin; prolific; fair grower.

Yellow Ischia.—Medium size, very sweet; prolific; good grower.

LOQUATS.

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable breakwind in suitable districts. Plant during rainy weather, as they are very sensitive to dry wind when transplanted, but once established they are very hardy. The safest time to plant is late autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining. Fruits ripen in early spring, about September and October and before the Summer Fruits begin. Evergreen. Require little or no pruning, but if choicest fruit is desired it will be necessary when heavy crops have set, to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number or else cut a number of bunches out altogether.

Boasley's.—Resembles Japanese in shape and size; strong, spreading grower; reliable cropper; mid-season.

Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow; productive; late.

Chatsworth.—Very large, fleshy; good grower and cropper; late.
Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow; good bearer; mid-season.
Heard's.—Extremely large, yellow; best market sort in N.S.W.; mid-season.
Japanese.—Resembling Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter; rather tart.
Large Fruited.—Round shape, small seed, rich flavor, heavy bearer; mid-season.
Premier.—Large, oval shape, small seed; lemon yellow; mid-season.
Sewell's Enormity.—Large size, fine color, heavy bearer, good quality; late.
Thames Prize.—Large and fleshy; flavor color, heavy bearer, good quality; late.
Victor.—Oval shape, golden yellow, flesh sweet; very early.

MEDLARS.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.
1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold winter, but will grow almost anywhere, fruit should be picked when hard-ripe and keep in a cool place to ripen.

Geant.—Large, good flavor; heavy bearer.
Gross Fruits.—Large, fine flavor and good bearer.
Monstrous (Dutch).—Large, good bearer, fair flavor.
Nottingham.—Medium, good bearer and fine flavor.

MULBERRIES.

Come into bearing 1st-4th year after planting.
1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere; but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

Abundance.—Fruit long, slender, glossy black; strong grower; prolific.
Black English.—Large, requires cold or dry climate to do very well. Subject to Black Spot on the coast. 3/-.
Downing's.—Large, long black fruit; strong grower.
Hicks'.—The earliest, and very prolific for districts where frosts are light; large; glossy black; good flavor; the best for the coastal belt; often bears two crops a year.
Prolific.—Common sort, small fruit. 1/6.
Noir de Spain.—Large black, good bearer; strong grower. 2/6.

QUINCES.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; thrive best in low moist soil and situations but will do almost anywhere; useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

Bereczki.—Flesh white, skin golden yellow; smooth; prolific; good; late.
Bourgeaut.—Large, rich golden color; smooth skin; good quality; late.
Champion.—Pear-shaped, delicate flavor, prolific and hardy; late; good bearer.
Fuller.—Medium size; bears early; highly flavored and early.
Giant of Lescovaz.—Flesh white, large; prolific; mid-season.
Manning's.—Strong grower and heavy cropper; mid-season.
Meeches'.—Large, smooth; orange yellow, flesh tender; mid-season.
Master's.—Medium; good quality; bears well. The earliest.
Missouri.—Very large; mild flavor; bears well; scalds at times. The best early.
Pineapple.—Good size, smooth skin, tender flesh, heavy bearer; mid-season.
Portugal.—Large, strong grower, heavy bearer; one of the best; late.
Rea's.—Very large, roundish; first-class quality; mid-season.
Smyrna.—Strong grower, prolific; very large; tender; mid-season.
Van Dieman.—Superb flavor; medium size, even outline; mid-season.
Zucker (Sugar).—Fruit sweet, medium size; excellent when preserved; late.

OLIVES.

All grafted on Seedling Olives.
3/6 Each, 40/- per Dozen.
Come into bearing 5th-6th year after planting.

Thrive best in poorish soils and temperate climates, although fairly hardy, chiefly used for oil, pickling and canning. For further guidance in olive culture, see Bulletin 82, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Blanquette.—Valuable for oil and pickling; medium size.
Bouquettier.—Medium size, good bearer; valuable for oil.
Black Italian.—Good size and flavor; good for pickling.
Lucca.—Medium size, heavy bearer; high oil percentage.
Picholine.—Medium size, oblong; prolific bearer; good for oil; very hardy.
Verdale.—Medium size; good for oil; very hardy.

NUTS.

Come into bearing the 3rd-10th year after planting.
2/- Each, 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, rich, well-drained soils, and we recommend regular waterings to newly planted trees, the first two seasons after planting, as Nut trees seem to be very easily killed by dryness when not thoroughly established

Chestnut (Barless Mammoth).—Good size, bears well; strong grower.
Chestnut (Japanese Tamba).—Bears early; makes a handsome shade tree; large nut.
Chestnut (Korean).—Medium sized nut; shell breaks easily; good grower.
Chestnut (Spanish) (Castanea vesca).—The well known Sweet Chestnut, a fine shade tree; attains a great age and enormous size; starts bearing about the sixth season of planting. 2/6.
Filberts and Hazel Nuts.
Hickory Nut (Carya alba).—Requires deep, moist soil and cold climate; slow growing.
Queensland Nut (Macadamia Ternifolia).—Hardy as far south as Melbourne, attaining a height of 30ft.; fair grower. Reaches the nut-bearing stage in seven years.
Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriformous).—A quick-growing tree; comes into bearing at eight years; fruit 1½ inches long, borne abundantly. 2/-. We can also supply a few selected seedlings from the choicest named kinds. 3/-.
Walnut (Juglans Regia).—Common English; well known.
Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—A hard-shelled nut, good flavor and heavy bearer.
Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus)—Early fruiting; hard shell.
Walnut (Californian Black) (Juglans Californica).—Hard shelled nut; strong grower. 2/6.

BANANAS.

Come into bearing 18 to 24 months after planting
1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in hot climates free from frost, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light. Where frosts are too severe the fruit ripens, woody, and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Suckers are the only method of reproduction, as bananas are practically seedless. Plant 10-ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12 feet apart.

Cavendish.—Dwarf grower, good fruit; tender to frost. Best market sort.
Gros Michel.—Tender to frost, tall grower; small fruit.
Lady's Finger.—Fruit long and slender; fine flavor; tall grower; moderate bearer. 2/6.
Plantain.—Largest fruit; cooking; stands cold fairly well.
Rajah.—Stands cold fairly well; good flavor; green when ripe; good.
Red Luban.—Stands cold fairly well; red when ripe: tall grower.

GUAVAS.

Come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price 1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Finely flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep soil, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy! Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches.

Purple (Cherry or Strawberry).—Evergreen, ornamental shrub; will grow almost anywhere, and is very hardy; medium size; fruit purplish red; bears two or more crops a year; makes superfine jelly.

Yellow.—Deciduous in frosty districts; large fruit, yellow with pink flesh, aromatic, good dessert; very profitable in suitable localities; good bearer.

Parker's.—Similar to yellow, but larger fruit with creamy white flesh, but not so reliable a cropper.

POMEGRANATES.

Come into bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price, 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good soils in temperate climate. Hardy deciduous shrubby tree, with very large handsome fruits. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart, require moderate pruning to produce regular crops.

Common.—Large size, bright crimson; rather astringent flavor.

Spanish Ruby.—Rather sweet, good size; but not so good a grower as the others.

Sweet Fruited.—Sweet, large, good color; fair bearer.

Papershell—Similar to Common, but thinner skin and much sweeter flavor; large size.

PASSION VINES.

Come into bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in loose, loamy soil, in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time, except during the cold winter months. Very quick-growing bearing heavy crops of fruit from 9 months after planting, largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Plant to trellises about 8 to 10 feet apart.

Banana (Tacsonia Mollisima). — Pink flowers, fruit up to 4 inches long, yellow, very meaty, but not as good quality and flavor as Purple; better suited for salads than as a fresh fruit; very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is both ornamental and long-lived. In pots, 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

Purple (Passiflora Edulis).—The ordinary market variety, too well known to need description. Plants from Island seeds. In pots, 9d ea., 7/6 doz.; open ground, 1/3 a doz., 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1000.

RHUBARBS.

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring. Plant 3 feet apart in rows, with rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

Common.—Hardy and prolific. 6d each, 5/- doz.

Topp's Winter.—Grows through the winter; stalks not large, but excellent quality. 6d each, 5/- doz.

GRAPE VINES.

Come into bearing 1st–2nd year after planting.

Own Rooted. Price, 9d Each; 7/6 Dozen.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden are prohibited from being sent outside that area, so we can only supply customers within these areas. The following kinds only are available:—

Bell's (American)
Black Hambro
Isabella Impr. (American)
Muscat Hambro (Snow's)
Muscat Alexandria
White Sherry

CURRANTS.

Come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Only crop well where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and cut back each year.

Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Come into bearing 2nd–3rd year after planting.

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Good crops only where there is a cold winter and moist climate. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

LOGANBERRIES.

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 1/- Each; 11/- per Dozen.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate, fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich and moisture abundant, but with reasonable attention will thrive almost anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart.

Black Fruited.—Larger berry than the Red; coarser growth, and with thorns on growth.

Red Fruited.—Prolific bearer; does not root sucker; with spines on growth.

RASPBERRIES.

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

6d Each, 5/- Dozen.

Require a moist location and cold climate to do real well. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

STRAWBERRIES.

Come into bearing 6th-9th month after planting.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be well watered and mulched to give a continuation of crops. Plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners as they appear, at least three times a year.

If planted in March and April a crop can be secured the following Spring.

Creswell's.—Hardy and prolific. Best coastal variety. 1/- per doz., 5/- per 100.

Illawarra.—Largest berries, good bearer, strong grower. 1/- per doz., 5/- per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Asparagus (Conovers).—1/6 per doz., 10/- per 100.

Avocada (Persea Americana).—A salid fruit; semi-tropical; seedlings only. 2/6 ea.

Brazilian Cherry (Eugenia Uniflora).—2/- each. Small fruits red.

Cherimoya or Custard Apple (Annona Cherimolia).—Seedlings, 2/6 each.

Chinese Raisin (Hovena Dulcis).—Small, woody fruits. fine flavor. 1/6.

Feijoa Sellowiana.—Resembles guavas, minute seeds; very hardy; fine flavor. 2/6 each.

Paw Paws.—Strictly sub-tropical; won't stand frosts and wet winters here. 2/6 each.

Pineapple.—Sub-tropical; fairly hardy; two sorts available. 1/6 each, in pots.

Rose Apple (Eugenia gambosa).—Large fruits yellow. 2/- each.

Tree Tomato (Cephomandra Betacea).—Fruit about size of an egg, peculiar flavor. 1/6 each.

White Sapote (Casimaroa Edulis).—Seedlings. 2/6.

CITRUS FRUITS

STOCKS.—No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and poorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on.

PLANTING.—Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting. When planting Citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the trees unpruned; but if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel loosely with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions. Leaves falling off spontaneously after planting is mostly a good sign, but when leaves remain on and wilt they should be cut off. October or later planting, we recomend cutting all leaves before planting. For further guidance in Citrus culture we recommend Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive growth that would if unchecked tend to make the tree lopsided. Some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being ex-

CITRUS FRUITS—Continued.

hausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

NAVEL REMARKS.—A good deal of contention and correspondence constantly arises about navels. They are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but the most fickle and unreliable croppers of all, and unless soils and atmospheric conditions especially suit them, they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable. It would appear that the dry inland atmosphere is more suitable for navels than the more humid coast, as the fruit seems to set and hang better.

BLOOD ORANGE REMARKS.—Fruit edible early in the season, but does not show blood color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very pronounced.

MANURING.—The best time for manuring is early Spring, and, with heavy bearing trees, they may be given another doing in early autumn when new growth starts.

ORANGES.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Best's Navel.—Quality fine, good bearer, late; hangs well; strong grower.

Compuda.—Compact grower, medium size, fair bearer; hangs well; late; sweet.

Dunning's Navel.—Large, strong grower, good keeper; fine color; late; some reports moderate bearer.

Foster.—Sweet, roundish, solid, bright yellow; heavy bearer; good; early.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, smooth fruit, thin skin; fine texture; dwarf, weeping growth; early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Fruit smooth, solid, thin skin, free from rag, and seedless; ripens early; weak grower.

Groverley Navel.—The best Navel for poorish soils; large, crops well; not quite seedless; mid-season.

Holdfast.—Large, rather thick-skinned, valued because it hangs well; late.

Jaffa.—Skin thin, medium size, prolific and sweet; dwarf grower; early.

Joppa.—Very large, strong growth; very prolific and showy; hangs well.

Late Valencia.—Skin smooth and thin; good grower and cropper; hangs till most others are gone; the best late.

Lue Gim Gong.—Medium, thin skin, flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor; hangs well; good bearer and grower; late.

Maltese Blood.—Medium size, fine quality; in hot inland districts blood-red on ripening; dwarf grower.

Meditterranean.—Early and heavy bearer; good flavor; moderate grower. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.

Navelencia.—Good cropper; skin smooth and fine; payable if marketed as soon as colored; no good where heavy frosts prevail; early.

Patterson.—Strong grower, fruit smooth and firm; prolific; mid-season.

Parramatta.—Large, sweet and juicy; strong grower; prolific; mid-season.

Paper Rind St. Michael.—Medium size, thin skin; good bearer; late.

Peerless.—Good bearer; medium size, light golden yellow; early; good.

Ruby Blood.—Medium size; growth moderate; flesh red in hot climates.

Siletta (Old).—Good quality; medium size, good cropper; hangs well; late.

Thompson's Navel.—Smallish, compact tree; fruit fine, with shiny skin; very large, smilar to Navelencia; market early.

Washington Navel.—Very large, and always brings good prices; on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.

White Siletta.—Large, smooth skin, pale yellow; good cropper; vigorous; early.

MANDARINS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This class includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Regular and heavy cropper; thin-skinned; very deep color; rather tart here; mid-season.

Burgess.—Large size; full, solid fruit; good bearer; mid-season.

Early Imperial.—Large, quite as thin-skinned and sweet as the Thorny, but much earlier; medium grower; requires deep, rich soil.

Ellendale Beauty.—Very large, flattish; good quality; very smooth and showy; late; hangs well.

Emperor.—Very large, regular bearer, and extensively marketed; mid-season.

Excelsior.—Very large, highly colored; fair quality; heavy bearer; mid-season.

Fewtrell's.—Resembles a small orange; sweet and prolific; early.

Jacob's.—Large, thin-skinned and juicy; heavy bearer; somewhat tart here; early.

King (Emperor).—Very large, rough skin; hangs well; requires good soil; quality fair; late.

Oonshii (Satsuma).—Stands frost well; pendulous dwarf habit; fair quality; very early; almost seedless.

Scarlet.—Medium, deep reddish yellow; peculiar flavor; heavy bearer; early.

Thorny.—Small, solid; flavor unsurpassed; good bearer; mid-season. Aged trees should be thinned and manured to get good size.

LEMONS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Amalfi.—Prolific, juicy, large, strong grower, good bearer; almost thornless.

American Seedless—Prolific, thin-skinned and juicy; resembles Eureka in growth; not seedless, so far.

Common.—Rough-skinned; hardy; early.

Eureka (Sweet Rind).—Good quality; thornless; not as strong grower as Lisbon, but bears a better summer crop.

Genoa.—Very large fruit; thornless; too coarse here.

Lisbon.—Well known and largely cultivated; prolific; tree thorny.

Variegated.—Medium size, fair cropper; leaves variegated; ornamental.

Villa Franca.—Few thorns; thin-skinned and firm; splendid quality; not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

CITRONS.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a marmalade of strong Citron flavor.

Bengal Citron.—Very large; round; useful for preserving and peel.

Citron of Commerce.—Largely grown and used for candied peel.

CUMQUATS.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for preserving and crystallising. A flavor peculiarly its own. Very prolific bearers.

Round.—Small, hardy and very prolific; strong, peculiar flavor.

Long.—Similar to the Round, but longer in shape.

LIMES.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and used for the same purposes.

Persian (or Sweet).—Tree hardy; fruit sweet; peculiar flavor.

Tahitian.—Fruit large for a lime; juicy, and nearly seedless.

POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUIT, or SHADDOCKS.

The Pomelow, or as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Makes an extra fine marmalade.

Blood.—Very round, large, good bearer; red flesh in hot climates.

Common.—Very large, sub-acid, round, very thick skin; prolific.

Java.—Pear-shaped, sub-acid flavor, good bearer; young growth reddish.

Marsh.—Large, round, pale yellow; good grower, heavy cropper; almost seedless; best of all.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges).

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds.

Poor Man's Oranges.—Very large, very juicy, smooth skin; moderate grower; good marmalade sort; not a true Seville.

Seville (Common).—Large, heavy fruit; prolific cropper. The market variety.

Seville (Flat).—Large and smooth, resembling the Poor Man's Orange.

ROSES

A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

SOIL.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the ferment of the manure may cause fungus to attack the roots.

Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for roses to do well.

POSITION.—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much overshadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew, and weedy spindly growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order, unpack, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days; then take out and plant.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. Four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for

small growers. Climbers on a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots or leaving manuring until plants have started to grow.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, or failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil sets hard, and if allowed to harden may kill the plants.

MANURING.—When well established, roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial manure in spring; but manuring can really be done any time.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders, of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only, which give a more effective appearance to the garden.

EVERBLOOMING.—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another flowering by judicious watering and liquid manuring. This can be repeated depending on the length of Summer and the severity of Autumn frosts in colder climates.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed, and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted wood removed and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders

and side shoots shortened back to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to the end of July, and where springs are later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibiting roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

APHIS AND GREEN FLY.—Can be kept in check by spraying with Nikoteen, but it may be necessary to spray more than once or use 1-lb. soft soap to six gallons water with a little nicotine added.

BLACK SPOT.—Dust the bushes with a powder consisting of nine parts of sulphur and one part of dry arsenate of lead. Another remedy is 4 oz. copper sulphate, 4 oz. stone lime to 2½ gallons; must be applied before rain, not after; apply every ten days. This is also a good remedy for mildew.

LEAF-EATING INSECTS AND GRUBS.—Use Arsenate of Lead according to directions on container; adding a little molasses or glucose seems to make this more effective. For grubs hand-pick.

MILDEW.—If troubled with mildew, make a pocket of hessian (or chaff bag), fill half full with flowered sulphur, and on a still morning shake bag gently over each plant; or spray with potassium sulphurata, 1oz. to 1 gallon water. Also 1oz. bicarbonate of soda to 1 gallon water, is very effective. If necessary, repeat after heavy rain; also see Black Spot.

ROSE THRIP.—So far no satisfactory method of controlling this pest is available, but nikoteen used freely before buds open helps to check it. In humid weather this pest is not so troublesome.

WHITE SCALE.—Sometimes found on roses, can be effectively controlled by painting affected parts with soap, or spray with nikoteen.

BALLING.—Opening poorly is caused by cold and dampness. Flowers do not open properly and often rots, this trouble mostly occurs with kinds having tightly rolled buds with heavy petalage.

LOSS OF FORM AND COLOR.—From opening too quickly is the opposite to balling, and is caused by heat conditions affecting Roses of thin scanty petalage. Great heat reduces size in Roses and hastens maturity.

NEW ROSES, 1924

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for at the time our catalogue goes to print the new roses have not had a fair chance to flower, hence we are unable to make any personal comments, however from early April on we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is only apparent after 2 or 3 years testing, for the highly colored descriptions are not always borne out by experience.

Betty Hulton (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Growth vigorous; mildew-proof; free flowering; blooms large, full and of great depth; the bud is very long and pointed; color intense saffron yellow with deep golden centre; fragrant. 4/-.

Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (F. Cant) (H.T.).—Rich salmon pink, veined scarlet and suffused yellow; large, high pointed centre of great substance; sweetly perfumed. 4/-.

Captain Ronald Clerk (H.T.) (McGredy).—Bushy growth; color brilliant vermillion shaded orange; blooms fairly full, of great length and pointed; sweetly scented. 4/-.

Courage (H.T.) (McGredy)—Color, shade and form is that of the H.P. "Duke of Wellington," with the freedom of bloom and habit of the Hybrid Tea; sweetly scented. 4/-.

David Gilmore (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous growth; mildew-proof foliage; very large, full and well formed; color brilliant scarlet red and even shade throughout; opening freely. 4/-.

Evelyn Murland (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—The outside petals are pink and coral red, suffused orange; the inside of petals intense salmon pink and cochineal veined yellow; growth vigorous; glossy foliage; mildew-proof; flowering freely; Tea perfumed; large size, full and well formed. 4/-.

Florence L. Izzard (Per.) (McGredy).—Color buttercup yellow; blooms long and pointed; fine substance, perfect form; mildew-proof; moderate grower. Gold medal. Stock limited. 5/-.

Feu Joseph Looymans (H.P.) (Looymans).—Color yellow, with vivid apricot; buds long and pointed, developing into well formed blooms. Gold Medal, Amsterdam, 1922. 4/-.

Gloria (H.T.) (W. Paul).—Brilliant scarlet crimson, full and of fine expanded form. A garden rose. 4/-.

Hawlmark Scarlet (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Color is brilliant scarlet, growth vigorous, flowering continuously throughout the season. The blooms are well formed, of medium size, and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/-.

Lady Roundhay (Per.) (B. R. Cant).—Bushy growth, color deep coppery chrome; medium size blooms of fair substance, sweetly scented, free flowering. 4/-.

Lady Dixon Hartland (H.T.) (B. R. Cant).—Color deepest salmon in the centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and sweetly scented; vigorous. 4/-.

Lord Allenby (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Of large size, full, with large smooth petals of great depth and substance. A very fine, perfectly formed bloom with high-pointed centre; mildew-proof; the color is rich crimson suffused with scarlet. Card of Commendation, N.R.S. 4/-.

Lucie Micolas Meyer (H.T.) (F. Guillot).—Dark pink, reverse clear rose; flowers large, very full, globular form; growth vigorous and very free; very fragrant. 4/-.

Mabel Turner (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous growth; flowers very large, full and well formed, with high pointed centre; color warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. 4/-.

Mama Lamesch (H.T.) (P. Lambert).—Orange and flesh, back dark red, centre reddish copper with carmine on a yellow ground, bud pointed; flowers large, full and well formed; sweetly scented, growth vigorous. 4/-.

Maud Cuming (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Growth vigorous; blooms large, full, with high centre; petals are large, of great depth and substance; the colors are delicate peach, shaded with coral Stock limited. 5/-.

Mrs. Courtney Page (H.T.) (McGredy).—Free blooming; orange cerise, with carmine shading towards the base; of great size and substance, perfect shape and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/-.

Mrs. Wm. Sergent (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous growth; very large, full and splendidly formed; color apricot and peach, heavily flushed with rose pink towards the edge of the petals. Gold Medal, Glasgow.

President Cherioux (Per.) (J. Pernet Ducher).—Vigorous grower; long bud, very large, full globular flower; coral red bud, shaded with yellow at the base; very free. 4/-.

Rosabel Walker (H.T.) (F. Cant).—Brilliant scarlet shaded velvety crimson, yellow at base; growth vigorous and free, of considerable substance; distinctly fragrant; suitable for pillars. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.; Award of Merit, R.H.S.

Simon Labbe (H.T.) (Ketten).—Apricot yellow, changing to saffron yellow when open; very large, fairly full, beautifully formed, and strongly perfumed; buds long and pointed; growth vigorous; lasts well when cut. 4/-.

Souv de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.) (Verschuren).—Very large, full and perfectly shaped flowers; color cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow; carried on rigid stems; the buds are long and pointed, opening well; sweetly perfumed; growth vigorous. Gold Medal at Rotterdam, Gold Medal at Spa. Resembles Golden Ophelia. 4/-.

Vesuvius (H.T.) (McGrady).—Single, color brightest scarlet crimson, sweetly perfumed, growth free and bushy; good for bedding and massing. 4/-.

Vivien (H.T.) (Wm. Paul).—Deep rose pink, extra large, full and of fine shape; very fragrant. 4/-.

CLIMBERS.

Charmisso (Clb. Poly) (P. Lambert).—An ever-flowering rose of medium size, moderately full; colour pink, buds yellow and orange red, blooming in large clusters, every shoot finishing in a flower spike; sweetly scented. 4/-.

Climbing General MacArthur (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—A vigorous climber of "General MacArthur"; abundant and handsome foliage, and the freedom and continuity of flower of the original. 4/-.

Climbing Stevens (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher).—A very vigorous grower, large, full snow-white flower; a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens"; very hardy; superior to Climbing Niphetos. 4/-.

Papa Couchault (Clb. Poly) (Turbat).—Vigorous climber; flowers in bouquets of 15 to 20, medium size, double, of nice form; color pure crimson red, lasting very long without fading. 4/-.

POLYANTHAS (DWARF).

Linette (Turbat).—Nice green foliage; superb bud, reddish apricot; flowers in bouquets of six to ten; carmine shrimp, passing to tender rose when expanding. 4/-.

Monette (Turbat).—Dwarf variety; buds clear fire red; stalks 60 to 100 flowers; clear red, passing to pink. 4/-.

Rudolph Kluis (A. Kluis).—Glowing vermillion red; growth and size of the flowers are the same as "Ellen Poulson"; mildew-proof. 4/-.

NEW ROSES, of 1922.

All descriptions in this list are the raisers', very much condensed.

Admiration (H.T.).—Medium size, full and well formed; pearly cream, washed and shaded vermillion; sweetly scented; strong. 2/6.

Adonis (H.T.).—Pale yellow, large, full, well formed, and sweetly scented; strong. 2/6.

America (H.T.).—Long pointed buds, perfect form, large size; color rose pink; fragrant; free; strong. 2/6.

American Legion (H.T.).—Large, full; color cerise red; lasts well; free and vigorous. 2/6.

Angelus (H.T.).—Large flower; color pale creamy white; lasts well; fragrant; free from mildew; vigorous. 2/6.

Bessie Chaplin (H.T.).—Bright pink, blooms large, of great substance, strong upright growth. 2/6.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.).—Inside of petals delicate salmon pink, the reverse glowing carmine; free; medium size, not full; vigorous. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 2/6.

Captain Kilbee Stuart (H.T.).—Large size, color glowing velvety crimson, shaded scarlet; fragrant; almost semi-double flower, too loose; vigorous. 2/6.

Clara Curtis (Per.).—Large, full, perfectly formed; golden yellow color; the buds are yellow smeared crimson; poor grower. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/-.

Cechoslavia (H.T.).—Buds long, opening to large blooms; color alabaster white, with salmon; strong. 2/6.

Courtney Page (H.T.).—Large, full, well formed flowers, color scarlet crimson, shaded deeper; sweetly scented; strong. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 2/6.

Diadem (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect shape; color deep crimson, suffused salmon and coppery yellow; scented; vig. 2/6.

Duchess of Marlborough (H.T.).—Large, full and globular; color brilliant lilac rose, reverse of petals carmine crimson; semi-climber. 2/6.

Elsie Beckwith (H.T.).—Color rosy pink, good size and formation; lasts well; sweetly scented; free and vig. 2/6.

Fragrant Bouquet (H.T.).—Delicate flesh pink; medium size, full and cupped formed, possessing lasting qualities; fragrant; very free; vig. 2/6.

Firedragon (H.T.).—Large, full, sweetly scented; color brilliant fiery red; mildew-proof foliage; vig. 2/6.

Innocence (H.T.).—Single, pure white flowers, 5 inches across; upright grower; free and vig. 2/6.

John Hart (H.T.).—Color bright cherry pink; flowers large, carried on a stiff long neck; free; vig. 2/6.

Lady Craig (H.T.).—Large full flowers, of fine form; free; sweetly scented; color deep cadmium yellow, wth honey yellow centre; vig. 2/6.

Lady Inchiquin (H.T.).—Color orange cerise; free flowering; blooms are large, full, perfect in shape, and delicately perfumed; strong. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/-.

Lady Verey (H.T.).—Free; buds long and pointed, opening to well shaped flowers of a rich rose pink; vig. 2/6.

Leslie Pidgeon (H.T.).—Semi-double; very free; color orange buff, heavily flushed and suffused with terra cotta; sweetly scented; strong.

Limburgia (H.T.)—Large, full, fragrant; color deep carmine, lilacy white on reverse side; free; vig. 2/6.

Lodewyk Opdebeek (H.T.).—Large, full, fragrant; color blood red on front of petals and Syrian rose on reverse; vig. 2/6.

Lord Charlemont (H.T.).—Long pointed buds; crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large, full; vig. 2/6.

Lucille Barker (H.T.).—Free, long buds, well shaped; rich apricot; tea scented. Vig. 2/6.

Mabel Morse (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, free; color bright golden yellow without shading; free from mildew; scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Moderate. 2/6.

Madame Andre Charmet (H.T.).—Large, full and good shape; color tender carnation rose, shaded gold; vig. 2/6.

Merouw C. van Marwyk Kooy (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect; fragrant; white, centre Indian yellow; very free; vig. 2/6.

Miriam (H.T.).—Large, full, color coral red, medium size; free; vig. 2/6.

Mrs. Alfred West (H.T.).—Shrimp pink, suffused coppery apricot; large, good form petals; free; vig. 2/6.

Mrs. Charles J. Bell (H.T.).—A delicate shell pink sport of Radiance, similar in every respect otherwise; a dainty color, but fades easily. 2/6.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury (H.T.).—Large, full; clear rose color; fragrant; vig. 2/-.

Mrs. James Williamson (H.T.).—Large, very full and well formed; free; color "Enchantress" pink. Gold Medal, R.H.S. (Ireland). Gold Medal Scottish Rose Society. No good, balls. 2/6.

Mrs. Henry Bowles (H.T.).—Blooms of great substance and beautifully pointed; color warm rosy pink shaded with salmon orange. Silver Medal, N.R.S. 2/6.

Mrs. William C. Egan (Per.).—Reverse of petals soft light pink, the interior is deep flesh, with a golden line at base; very large, of good form; vig. 2/6.

Phoebe (H.T.).—Buds long and pointed; perfect form; color creamy white, deeper in the centre; strong; promising. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 2/6.

Salmon Spray.—Medium size, semi-double, large trusses; free; Hybrid Poly.; salmon color. 2/6.

Souvenir De Georges Pernet (Per.).—Large, full; Oriental red, shaded yellow; strong. Gold Medal Bagatelle. 2/6.

Souvenir De Madame Boullet (H.T.).—Long pointed bud, large full flower of dark cadmium yellow; free; vig. 2/6.

Souvenir Du Sergent Crette (H.T.).—Superb long bud, very large; color dark yellow, suffused shade of carmine; free; vig. 2/6.

Souvenir De Jean Croibier (H.T.).—Very large, full, fine form; color salmon rose, tinted chamois and coral; vig. 2/6.

Tim Page (Per.).—Pure daffodil yellow; large, full, well formed, strong. 2/6.

Vicomte Maurice De Mellon (H.T.).—Apricot and yellowish salmon, washed with peach; large, full; scented; free; vig. 2/6.

W. E. Wallace (H.T.).—Very large, full, globular form; free; color deep golden yellow; scented; strong. 2/6.

DWARF POLYANTHA.

Dorothy Howarth.—Large trusses; free; color pale coral pink; vig. 2/6.

Lady Reading.—A sport of "Ellen Poulsen"; color clear bright red; vig; very free; promising. 2/6.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Clb. Lady Greenall (H.T.).—Saffron orange, zoned and creamy white; large, perfect finish; tea perfumed; bronzy foliage; vig. 2/6.

Clb. Laurent Carle (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf, under observation here for four years. 2/6.

Clb. Mad. Edouard Herriott (Per.).—A valuable and fixed climbing sport from this well known rose. 2/6

Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—A climbing form of this variety; vig. 2/6.

Dr. Huey (H. Wich).—semi-single, brilliant crimson maroon; very showy; vig. 2/6.

Snowflake (Wich).—Snow white; free flowering; trusses are large; mildew-proof; late flowering. Gold Medal, N.R.S., and Cory Cup. 2/6.

Violetta (Poly.).—Flowers pure deep violet, in large trusses. An improved "Veilchenblau" on account of its warm coloring and better growth. 2/6.

ROSES — GENERAL LIST

All our Roses are Budded on American Noisette Stocks, as we have found that stock gives the most general satisfaction.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- dozen, 25 plants £1/5/-, 50 plants £2/8/-, packing included. Postage or freight extra. (These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments.) For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent, and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for season 1924 are well advanced and promise to be good plants by selling time.

REDUCTION OF VARIETIES LISTED.—We have come to the conclusion that we have been growing too many and not distinct enough varieties, hence we have discontinued several that year after year are only occasionally asked for. There is no variety so inferior that under suitable conditions will not give as good and sometimes superior results while those conditions prevail, but mostly these sorts fail to give all round satisfaction, and we feel sure that the remaining ones are as good and generally superior to those discarded, but if so desired we are willing to procure unlisted varieties if available.

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting carieties seen in show trays and dealer's windows, which are not always average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry summers followed by good rains will produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, customers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "**no substitute**" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—Not hot air shots aiming only at special sales, but by experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned at the one flowering, as in most cases the autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Vig., strong, mod., poor, at the end of each description, refers to the growth of the plant.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Chiefly spring-blooming, and sometimes in the autumn, not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. They are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P. and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Everblooming and hardy.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mostly spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing of the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—Colors very intense, free flowering, growth strong in dry inland climates and cold climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Mostly evergreen, very free blooming, but more tender to frost and are not as hardy as the H.P.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.).—Large, high pointed centre; pale sulphur yellow; free; strong.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.).—Rosy flesh, full, stiff, camellia-shaped flowers; strong.

Australia Felix (H.T.).—Medium size, dark pink, well shaped; free; vig.

Beaute Inconstant (T.).—Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow, variable, beautiful bud; medium size; vig.

Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—Deep pink, free; large, not full; good show rose; mod.

Betty (H.P.).—Satin rose, tinted yellow; large, not full, good show rose; mod. vig.

Black Prince (H.P.).—Dark crimson; rather flat, fragrant, strong.

Blanche Moreau (M.).—Large white, mossed; vig.

Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Very large and globular; satiny pink; vig.

Catherine Mermet (T.).—Flesh rose, full and excellent form; mod.

Charles K. Douglas (H.T.).—Large, semi-double; scarlet, flushed crimson; free; vig.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.).—Good form, zoned chrome on ivory white; strong.

Colonel Felix Breton (H.P.).—Velvety red, shaded amaranth; large, full; mod.

Columbia (H.T.).—Medium to large; peach-blow pink; fragrant; often misshapen flowers; best in autumn; strong.

Comtesse du Cayla (T.)—Nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper; strong.

Comtesse La Barthe (T.).—Rosy flesh, globular, fairly full; very free; vig.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.).—Salmon pink; large, not full; very free; mildews badly; vig.

Coronation (H.P.).—Shading from flesh to bright pink; good show; vig.

Crimson Queen (H.T.).—Rich, velvety crimson; large flower; semi-double; blues badly.

Crested Moss (M.).—Beautiful buds; heavily crested with moss; pink; vig.

Crusader (H.T.).—Large, good form; color rich velvety crimson; blues badly; free; vig.

Cynthia Forde (H.T.).—Brilliant pink, shading to rosy pink; large; vig.

Dean Hole (H.T.).—High centre; large; silvery carmine, shaded salmon; good show; strong; mildews badly.

Devoniensis (T).—Creamy white, blush centre; large, full and sweet; strong.

Dr. Hogg (H.P.).—Reddish violet; large and full; fragrant; vig.

Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.).—Salmon yellow, suffused pink; good form; strong.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.).—Large, full; rose pink, shaded lemon; vig.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).—Deep saffron yellow, fairly full; long buds; strong.

Earl Haig (H.T.)—Reddish crimson, good form with high centre; strong.

Earl of Dufferin (H.P.).—Crimson, shaded maroon; large, good form; mod.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.).—Large, salmon pink, centre vermillion; mod.

Edith Part (H.T.).—Medium size; rich pink, suffused salmon yellow; vig.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.).—Large, fine form, flesh tinted rose; fragrant; strong.

Elli Hartmann (H.T.).—Old gold, large, full, of excellent form; vig.

Elegante (H.T.).—Buds long and fairly full, sulphur yellow; very free; mildew-proof; vig.

Emma Wright (Per.).—Medium, pure orange, semi-double; free; strong.

Ethel Somerset (H.T.).—Deep coral pink; large, full, high-pointed centre; free; fragrant; vig.

Etoile de Hollande (H.T.).—Dark red, semi-double, fragrant, fair form; free; strong.

Etoile de France (H.T.).—Large, crimson;; free; sweetly scented; strong.

Farbonkonigen (H.T.).—Large; inside deep coral red, outside silvery fawn; excellent shape; mod.

Fancy Free (H.T.).—Loose, semi-double; silvery pink petals, with white basal zone; very free; strong.

Felicity (H.T.).—Large, fragrant; color rose pink, with silvery effusion; strong.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.).—Very large, creamy white, shaded pink; strong.

Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.).—Large, rosy pink; fragrant; good form; strong.

Francklin (H.T.).—Large, full; salmon pink, shaded yellow; free; strong.

Frau Math. Noehl (H.T.).—Lemon-yellow; large, full, fine form; strong.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen) (H.P.).—Large and well formed; pure white; can also be grown as a climber; a good white.

Frances Gaunt (H.T.).—Large deep apricot, toning to silvery flesh; strong.

Francis Scott Key (H.T.).—Large, full, good form; fine perfume; color cherry red; strong.

General Snyders (H.T.).—Long pointed buds; large, full carmine flowers; fragrant and free; vig.

General Superior Jansen (H.T.).—Bright red, large; free; burns at times; good form; vig.

General Macarthur (H.T.).—Rich crimson, shaded scarlet; large and full; rather flat; sweetly scented; free; vig.

George Arends (H.P.).—Delicate rose; large, full, good form; fragrant; vig.

George Dickson (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, with scarlet reflexed tips; large and full; fragrant; very vig.; mildews.

George Schwartz (T.).—Medium size; bright buttercup yellow; beautiful buds, not full; free; mod.

Glorie de Chedane Guinnoisseau (H.P.)—Vermillion red; very large, full and perfectly formed; strong.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—Fair size, perfect form, golden yellow; free; one of the best yellows.

Gruss au Teplitz (H.T.).—Bright crimson, cup-shaped; free; good garden rose; very showy; vig.

Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.).—Carmine pink; large; fairly full; very free; good form; strong.

Gwen. Nash (H.T.).—Large, cyclamen round garden red to date. Vig.

Hadley (H.T.).—Dark red, very free, good shape; fragrant. The best all-round garden red to date. Vig.

Harry Kirk (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow, fading slightly; long buds; strong.

Hawlmark Crimson (H.T.).—Intense blackish crimson scarlet; semi-double; very free: very showy. The best of this class. Vig.

His Majesty (H.T.).—Dark crimson; full, large, sweetly perfumed; vig.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form; glowing crimson, with blackish shadings; free; very fragrant; strong. One of the best.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Crimson scarlet, large and fine form; fairly full; vig.

Hugo Roller (T.).—Lemon yellow, edged carmine outer petals; free; medium size, good shape; mod.

Imperial Potentate (H.T.).—Large, high centre; fragrant; dark rose pink; free; fairly full; vig.

Independence Day (H.T.).—Semi-double; sunflower gold, overlaying, orange apricot; free; medium; strong.

Irish Elegance (T.).—Single; bronzy orange, very free; good in winter; vig.

Irish Fireflame (T.).—Single; buds orange, splashed orange crimson; fragrant; very fine; vig.

Isobel (H.T.).—Single, carmine, flushed orange; large; dies back; strong.

Jacques Hackenburg (H.T.).—Large, full; pale reddish lilac; fragrant; vig.

Jean C. N. Forestier (Per.).—Large, full; globular carmine, tinted orange and yellow; free; vig.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock (H.T.).—Largest size, good form; carmine, changing to imperial pink: lasts well: fine for cut flowers on long stems; vig.

Joseph Hill (H.T.).—Salmon pink, shaded yellow; fine, full flower; poor.

K. A. Victoria (H.T.).—Pure white, shaded cream; full; perfect form; one of the best creams available; strong.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.).—Rosy carmine; very free; not full; strong.

K. of K. (H.T.).—Semi-double, brilliant crimson scarlet, stiff petals; lasts well when cut; free; vig.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Large, full and high-pointed; deep rose; very free; good garden rose; strong.

Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Long pointed bud; rich apricot yellow; free, fairly full; one of the best garden yellows; vig.

Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.).—Large, full; velvety scarlet, reflexed maroon; flattish; fragrant; mildew-proof; free; vig.

Lady Pirrie (H.T.).—Medium, outside of the petals coppery salmon, inside yellow and fawn; free; strong.

Lady Plymouth (T.).—Ivory cream, flushed; large, full, good form; strong.

Lady Roberts (T.).—Apricot, shading to coppery red; full; good shape; strong.

La France (H.T.).—Large; pale rose, reverse of petals deeper; very fragrant; prune lightly; mod.

La Tosca (H.T.).—Large; soft pink, tinted rosy white; free; strong.

Laurent Carle (H.T.).—Brilliant velvety carmine; large and fairly full; free flowering; fragrant; strong; one of the best reds.

Liberty (H.T.).—Medium, brilliant crimson; keeps its color when cut; mod.

Little Gem (M.).—Crimson, beautifully mossed: mod.

Louise Baldwin (H.T.).—Medium to large, rich orange, shading to soft apricot; free; not full; vig.

Louise Crette (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form; pure white, with creamy centre; vig.; good show.

Los Angeles (Per.).—Large; flame pink, toned golden yellow; free; fairly full; strong.

Lyon Rose (Per.).—Large; brilliant shrimp pink; for exhibition or decorative purposes; dies back; mod.

Mdm. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Flesh rose, shaded salmon; large, good form; very free; one of the best garden roses; vig.

Mdm. Antoine Mari (T.).—Rose, shaded white; fine buds; mildew-proof; vig.

Mme. Butterfly (H.T.).—Large; free; pale pink, shaded apricot and gold; fragrant; good form; strong.

Madame Constant Soupert (T.).—Golden yellow, tinted rose; large, full and well formed; opens poorly at times; likes heat; strong.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Per.).—Medium size; coral red, passing to prawn red; rich color; very free; mod.

Mdm. Jules Bouche (H.T.).—Large, not full; free; color creamy white, tinted rose; vig.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.).—Brilliant China rose; free; large, fine form; low spreading growth; mod.

Mdm Lombard (T.).—Salmon pink, shaded rose; large; full; free; vig.

Madame P. Doithier (H.T.).—Large, rich pink, shaded shrimp pink; vig.

Madame P. Euler (H.T.).—Cerise pink; full, perfect form; fragrant; mildews badly; strong.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.).—Rosy salmon; large, good form; very free; good; strong.

Mdlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau (H.T.).—White La France, pale flesh, centre soft pink; large, full, good form; fragrant; strong.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Large; rose, shaded salmon; fine long bud; very full; one of the best mildew-proof; vig.

Margaret M. Wylie (H.T.).—Large, free; color flesh, flushed rose pink; scented; vig.; not full.

Marjorie Bulkeley (H.T.).—Free; ochre, flushed rosy pink; large, good form; strong; not full.

Martha Drew (H.T.).—Large size, perfect form; color creamy white, with rose-colored centre; free; strong.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.).—Yellow, flushed carmine; full; free; strong.

Marie Van Houtte (T.).—Cream, edged rose, shaded peach; free; vig.

Medea (T.).—Lemon yellow; full globular; free; good show; mod.

Mildred Grant (H.T.).—Large; silvery white, suffused blush; stiff petals; mod.; show rose only.

Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.).—Citron yellow; large, full, good form; strong

Miss Wilmott (H.T.).—Large; cream, with faint flushes; well formed; strong.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—Medium size, full; Indian yellow, washed salmon; free; mod.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.).—Medium size; reddish salmon; free; semi-double; strong.

Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).—Large; carmine rose; fine form; moss rose perfume; fairly free; strong.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.)—Largest size; color soft lemon yellow; opens badly at times; strong.

Mrs. Curnock Sawday (H.T.).—Large, perfect shape; sweetly scented; blush pink; strong; mod.

Mrs. E. Willis (H.T.).—Long buds; delicate pink; semi-double; free; vig.

Mrs. Dunlop-Best (H.T.).—Medium size; sweetly scented; reddish apricot; very good, free; vig.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.).—Large, good form; ivory white, tinged pink; weak stems; mod.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.).—Primrose, shaded white; large, full; strong.

Mrs. Farmer (Per.).—Large; reddish apricot; rather loose build; not full; free; vig.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.)—Clear rose; very large, well formed; mildews badly; full; strong.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.)—Large, full, good form; creamy white, flushed pink; very free; very good; vig.

Mrs. Henry Morse (H.T.).—Bright rose; full and free; sweetly scented; vig.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.).—Very large, full, fine form; color creamy white; promising; strong.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.).—Large, long-pointed bud; white; very free; not full; one of the best garden whites; lasts well; vig.

Mrs. H. Winnett (H.T.).—Large, full; bright red; fragrant; perfect form; strong.

Mrs. John Cook (H.T.).—Ivory white, suffused light pink; good form, large and full; fragrant; strong.

Mrs. John Lang (H.P.).—Soft pink; large, full, well-shaped; strong.

Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.).—Large, not full; citron yellow, shaded primrose; mod.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.).—Fleshy white, centre rose; large, full and well-formed; mod.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.).—Large, full, good form; rose pink; strong.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.).—Good form, full and free; eau-de-nil white; lasts well when cut; strong.

My Maryland (H.T.)—Salmon pink; long pointed buds; very free; strong.

Natalie Bottner (H.T.)—Creamy white; large and good form; opens poorly at times; strong.

Nederland (H.T.).—Red; good form, full; ragged-looking petals; free; vig.

Ophelia (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded rose; good shape; free; fragrant; strong.

Padre (H.T.)—Semi-double, loose; coppery scarlet, flushed yellow; free; vig.

Papa Gontier (T.).—Rosy cerise; long bud, not full; free; good in winter; strong.

Paul Neyron (H.P.)—Dark rose; flowers immense; full; very hardy; vig.

Peace (T.).—Pale lemon, tinted blush; buds long; not full; very free; vig.

Penelope (T.)—Medium size, pointed centre; outer petals red, centre creamy white; unique; poor; mildews badly.

Perle des Jardins (T.).—Canary yellow; free, full and large; mod.

Pilgrim (H.T.).—Large; perfect form; fragrant; color deep rose pink, silvery reverse; fairly free; strong.

P. L. Baudet (H.T.)—Large, good form; carmine rose, shaded salmon; vig.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).—Dark maroon, shaded velvety black; good shape; free; one of the best dark H.P.'s; vig.

Queen of the Belgians (H.T.).—Salmon pink; free; single; strong.

Radiance (H.T.).—Large, fairly full; clear rose, reverse of petals carmine; very free; fragrant; mildew-proof; good garden pink; vig.

Rainbow (T.).—Soft rose, striped with carmine; free; not full; strong.

Red Letter Day (H.T.).—Brilliant glowing scarlet crimson; very free and showy; semi-double; very vig.

Red Radiance (H.T.).—Large pure red; very free; globular shape, fairly full; fragrant; vig.

Revd. F. Page Roberts (Per.).—Large, full and well formed; color golden yellow, veined buff; free; strong.

Rose Marie (H.T.).—Large, fairly full; good shape; very fragrant; clear rose pink; free; vig.

Rhea Reid (H.T.).—Large, red, good form; free; one of the best; strong.

Roger Lamelin (H.P.).—Each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson; unique; strong.

Rose D'Evian (T.).—Inside petals carmine, outside rose; large; free; vig.

Safrano (T.).—Medium; deep apricot; lovely bud; good in winter; vig.

Secretaris Zwarts (H.T.).—Free; large; color bright rose, reverse of petals silvery rose; vig.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (Per.).—Sunflower yellow, deeper in the centre; large and full; good form; strong.

Souvenir de Therese Levet (T.).—Deep crimson, shaded maroon, fairly large; splendid form; very full; strong.

Souv. de William Wood (H.P.).— Purplish maroon, shaded black; one of the darkest of all H.P.'s; strong.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (B.).—Blush white, centre flesh; very free; strong.

Souvenir de Maria de Zayas (H.T.).—Large, full, good form; carmine red; good; mildew-proof; strong.

Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.).—Small, full; orange, splashed apricot, copper and salmon; free; mod.

Star of Queensland (H.T.).—Dark crimson; large; free; scented; strong.

Sunburst (H.T.).—Fairly large and full; yellow with orange centre; strong.

Sunny South (H.T.).—Semi-double, medium; soft pink, flushed carmine; very free; very good decorative; vig.

Sunstar (Per.).—Orange, edged and veined vermillion; medium size, semi-double; very free; strong.

The Bride (T.).—Medium; full pure white; flushed pink; good form; mod.

Theresa Bevan (H.T.).—Medium, coppery, flushed red; very free; opens poorly; strong.

Una Wallace (H.T.).—Large, cherry rose; formation and substance faultless; free; perfumed; vig.

Venus (M.).—Bright red, mossed; mod.

Victory (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson; good form; full; weak stems; free; vig.

Warrior (H.T.).—Buds blood-red, flowers scarlet crimson; very free; semi-double; vig.; good winter flowerer.

White Lord Tarquin (T.).—Pure white; free; useful for cut blooms; strong.

White Maman Cochet (T.).—Creamy white, tinted pink; good form, very full, large; one of the best; vig.

William Shean (H.T.).—Extra large; deep pink; free; dies back; strong.

William F. Dreer (H.T.).—Free; large, full, good form; golden yellow, flushed deep peach and old rose; strong.

White Ophelia (H.T.).—Pure white sport of Ophelia; free; strong.

Willowmere (Per.).—Large; free; mildews badly; rich shrimp-pink; strong.

W. R. Smith (T.).—White, tinged blush; large, full and well formed; vig.

Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—Porcleain white, suffused pink; large, good form; rather flattish here; free; vig.

Yves Druhen (H.T.).—Medium, fairly full, somewhat flat; dark velvety red; fragrant; free; mod.

Zenobia (M.).—Satin rose; large, full, fragrant; well mossed; vig.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Small flowers, mostly flowering in large trusses or clusters, very free; suitable for borders, edging and massing.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

Borderer.—Very free; double; shades of pink, copper and amber; low growth.

Canarienvogel.—Golden yellow and orange; full and free.

Cecile Brunner.—Rose, shaded pale pink; free, full and good.

Coral Cluster.—A coral pink sport from Orleans; lovely color, but fades in hot weather.

Eblouissant.—Large flowers and trusses; chamoise crimson; free.

Etoile de Luissant.—Color shrimp and coral red; free and beautiful.

Ellen Poullsen.—Large flowers, rose pink, semi-double; very free; good.

George Elger.—Golden yellow; growth upright, very free; good; full.

Katherine Zeimet.—Pure white; semi-double; very free; good.

Orleans Rose.—Dwarf, bushy habit; very free; carmine pink, white centre; the best of this class; semi-double.

Miss Edith Cavell.—Scarlet crimson sport from Orleans; burns in sun at times; the best dark red available.

Rodhatte.—Large flowers, cherry red; semi-double; very fine and vig.; showy.

Snowball.—Large flowers, pure white; good; full; very free.

Tiptop.—Yellow, tipped cerise; full; perfect form; free; dwarf grower.

CLIMBERS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, Sunny South, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit. Those marked Pillar are not as strong growers as the others.

Australian Beauty (H.P.).—Large rich crimson, shaded amaranth, blues at times; fine foliage and perfume.

Bardou Job (H.P.).—Large; velvety bright crimson, shaded black; perfumed; vivid; semi-single.

Blackboy (H.T.).—Blackish crimson, shading to maroon; semi-double; large; sweetly scented; mildew-proof; good.

Clb. Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht; pillar.

Clb. Caroline Testout (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.

Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf; pillar.

Clb. Comtesse Labarthe (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.

Clb. Devoniensis (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.

Clb. Geo. Schwartz (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in winter; pillar.

Clb. Irish Fireflame (T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.

Clb. K. A. Victoria (H.T.).—Free blooming; irregular climber; pillar.

Clb. Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Deep orange yellow; free and good; strong climber.

Clb. Mdm. A. Chatenay (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.

Clb. Mdm. Segond Weber (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Ophelia (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf; pillar.

Clb. Papa Gontier (T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.

Clb. Perle des Jardins (T.).—A climbing form of this popular rose; pillar.

Clb. Pink M. Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Souv. de Therese Levet (T.).—A climber from the dwarf of that name.

Clb. Sunburst (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. White Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf; good.

Cloth of Gold (N.).—Large, pure sulphur yellow; centre deeper; mildews badly at times; vig.

Flying Colors.—Extra large; single; deep cerise; early flowerer; vig.

Fortune's Yellow (N.).—Bronzy yellow, shaded rose; semi-double; large flower; pillar; showy.

Glorie de Blanches (T.) (Clb. White Tarquin).—Pure white; free; pillar.

Golden Vision (H.T.).—Medium, golden yellow; semi-double; free; mildew-proof; strong grower; almost evergreen.

J. B. Clark (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson; large; petals bold and smooth; good.

Lady Waterlow (H.T.).—Pale salmon rose; large, semi-double, fine foliage.

La Marque (N.).—White, tinged yellow; medium size; blooms in clusters; pillar.

Madame Andre Duron.—Cherry red; large, fairly full; fine foliage; fine perfume; pillar.

Madame Driout (H.T.).—Large, full rose, with red stripes on inside of petals; good autumn flowerer.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.).—Rosy pink, tinted yellow; very large; pillar.

Marechal Niel (N.).—Rich golden yellow; very large, full, excellent form; fragrant and free; weak stems.

Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.).—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson; large, full, good form; very free; perfumed; gets bare at base at times; good.

Noella Nabonnand (T.)—Extra large, semi-single; deep crimson; showy; sweetly scented.

Queen of Hearts (H.T.).—Large; rosy pink; scented; free; good foliage.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.).—Bright rosy red, sometimes crimson; large and good; splendid autumn flowerer.

Reve d'Or (N.).—Coppery yellow; very free; medium size, not full.

Sachsengruss (H.P.).—Delicate flesh, shaded China rose; extra large; full.

Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose).—Single; light silvery pink, deepening to bright rose; pillar.

Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot (H.T.)—China rose, shading to yellow; semi-double; good foliage; free.

William Allen Richardson (N.).—Deep orange; small, full and free; pillar.

CLIMBING, BANKSIA, POLYANTHA, WICHURIANA ROSES and THEIR HYBRIDS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, Etc., postage extra.

Mostly small flowers, flowering in large trusses or clusters, spring blooming only.
B., Banksia; P., Polyantha; W., Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

American Pillar (W.).—Large, single; rich pink, with white eye; showy; large trusses; mildew-proof.

Alba (B.).—Very small; pure white, produced in trusses; mildew-proof.

Cecile Brunner (P.).—A climbing form of the dwarf sort; pink; fine bud.

Clb. Orleans Rose (P.)—A climbing sport from the dwarf; free and perpetual.

Crimson Rambler (P.).—Dazzling crimson, flowers in clusters; mildews badly.

Dorothy Perkins (W.).—Shell pink, clusters of small double blooms; sweetly scented; one of the best; mildews.

Emily Gray (W.).—Large golden yellow; fine, mildew-proof, glossy foliage; the best yellow.

Excelsa (W.).—Bright scarlet; full; large trusses; glossy foliage; mildew-proof.

Fortuniana (B.).—White; large and sweet; good; mildew-proof.

Hiawatha (W.)—Brilliant scarlet; single; large clusters; showy; mildews.

Lutea (B.).—Similar to Alba, but buff color; hard to propagate; mildew-proof.

Madam Portier Durel (W.).—Pure white; full; large trusses; mildew-proof.

Paul's Scarlet (H.W.).—Large trusses; vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; semi-double, very showy, free.

Sodenia (W.).—Bright carmine, double, large clusters and free; mildew-proof.

Tausendschon (P.).—Flowers pink, rosy carmine when expanded; large clusters; sweetly scented; flowers in autumn.

Veilchenblau (W.)—Reddish lilac, changing to steel blue; semi-double.

Yvonne (W.).—Soft pink, deeper pink centre; sweetly scented.

STANDARD ROSES.

About the beginning of May we hope to have a good stock of Standards of our own growing on Adelaide Briar, 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. high. List as follows:—

Price, 3/6 Each, 36/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Alex. H. Gray	Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Mrs. H. Brocklebank
Belle Siebrecht	K. A. Victoria	Mrs. H. R. Darlington
Columbia	K. of K.	Mrs. H. Stevens
Countess of Gosford	Lady Ashton	Mrs. H. Winett
Dean Hole	Lady Hillingdon	Molly S. Crawford
Elegante	Lady M. Stewart	Perle de Jardines
Frau K. Druschki	Laurent Carle	Pilgrim
General Macarthur	Los Angeles	Radiance
General Jansen	Mdm. A. Chatenay	Red Letter Day
George Dickson	Mdm. Butterfly	Red Radiance
George Schwartz	Mdm. E. Herriott	Rev. F. Page Roberts
Golden Ophelia	Mdm. J. Graveaux	Rhea Reid
Gruss au Teplitz	Mdm. J. Grolez	Rose Marie
Gustave Grunerwald	Mdm. Seg. Weber	Souv. of Stella Gray
Hadley	Maman Cochet	Sunburst
Hawlmark Crimson	Miss A. de Rothschild	Sunny South
Hoosier Beauty	Mrs. D. Best	Sunstar
Hugo Roller	Mrs. F. Hobbs	Warrior
Irish Fireflame	Mrs. G. Shawyer	White M. Cochet

The following are the latest selections of garden Roses in order of voting as chosen by the members of the National Rose Society, Sydney.

BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES, 1922.

Madame Abel Chatenay	General Macarthur	Lady Hillingdon
Radiance	Maman Cochet	Madame Seg. Weber
Frau Karl Druschki	White Maman Cochet	Warrior
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	Lady Roberts
Hadley	K. A. Victoria	Rhea Reid
Laurent Carle	Red Radiance	Mrs. H. Brocklebank

BEST 12 DECORATIVE ROSES, 1922.

Irish Fireflame	Mrs. A. R. Waddell	Hawlmark Crimson
K. of K.	Red Letter Day	Lady Pirrie
Sunny South	Gruss au Teplitz	Gwen Nash
Irish Elegance	Vanity	Comtesse de Cayla

BEST 12 CLIMBING ROSES, 1922.

Miss Marion Manifold	Black Boy	Australian Beauty
Clb. White Cochet	Noella Nabonnand	Clb. K. A. Victoria
Clb. Maman Cochet	Clb. Mdm. Seg. Weber	Mdm. Jules Gravereaux
Clb. Perle des Jardins	Cachsengruss	Souvenir de Leonie Viennot

6 BEST WICHURIANA CLIMBERS, 1922.

American Pillar	Dorothy Perkins	Shower of Gold
Excelsa	Hiawatha	Climbing Orleans

6 BEST DWARF POLYANTHAS, 1922.

Orleans	Madame Franisque Favre	Ellen Poulsen
Erna Teschendorff	Maman Turbat	Borderer

Ornamental Trees & Shrubs

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Generally despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. Four inch pots usually weigh about 1-lb. each packed. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is always advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less. The distance apart to plant depends largely on whether individual specimens are required, or whether plants are wanted for mass effect, which means closer planting. The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

TRAINING.—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow stragly, but judicious thinning of the young long growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens.

Abies.

Alba, E. 80, White Spruce 2/6
Excelsa, E. 90, Norway Spruce 2/6
All Abies prefer a cold climate.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

Boule de Neige. E. 5; white 1/6
Cloth of Gold, E. 5; yellow 1/6
Emperor, E 5; deep crimson 1/6
Rosæflorum, E. 5; rosy pink 1/6
Souvenir de Bonn, E. 10; variegated leaves, silvery white 1/6

Acacia (Wattle).

Accola, E. 15; yellow 1/6
Baileyana, E. 20. The well-known Cootamundra Silver. Yellow 1/6
Cyanophylla, E. 15; yellow 1/6
Dealbata, E. 20 (The Tasmanian Silver), lemon yellow flowers 1/6
Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle), deep golden yellow flowers 1/6
Elata, E. 20; fine for street planting 1/6
Podalyriæfolia, E. 20 (The Queensland Silver). The very best; beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers; fragrant ... 1/6
Pycnantha, E. 15 (Golden Wattle) .. 2/–
Spectabilis, E. 10; for small gardens 1/6

Acer (Maple).

Campestris, D. 30. English Maple .. 2/6
Negundo, D. 40. Box Elder 2/6
Platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple . 2/6
Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese Maple. Beautiful, hardy tree, for hedges or specimens; recommended where autumn foliage is desired . 2/6
Polymorphum (named varieties). These are choice forms, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates one of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown 5/–
Pseudo Platanus, D. 50. Sycamore . 2/6
Saccharinum, D. 30. Sugar Maple .. 3/–

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum, D. 40; single, white 2/6
Alba plena, D. 20; white; double .. 3/–
Rubicunda, D. 20; scarlet 3/–

Allamanda.

Nerifolia, E. 6; yellow, streaked orange; for warm climates only .. 2/–

Aloysia (Lemon Scented Verbena).

Citriodora, D. 8; white flowers 1/6

Amygdalus (Flowering Peach).

Persica, D. 12; double pink 2/–
Persica, D. 12; double striped 2/–
Persica, D. 12; double white 2/–
Persica, D. 12; double red 2/–

Araucaria.

Bidwilli, E. 150 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/–
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) .. 2/–
Cunninghami, E. 150 (Hoop Pine) .. 2/6

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

Unedo, E. 15; white flowers, red fruits 2/–

Ardisia.

Crenulata, E. 2; red berries in winter 2/–

Arduina (Cape Plum).
Grandiflora, E. 6; white; fragrant .. 2/-

Azaleas.
Comte de la Torre, E. 5; single; pink bordered white 2/-
Deutsche Perle, E. 5; double, white . 2/-
Duc de Nassau, E. 5; rosy purple; single 2/-
Dame Melanie, E. 5; single; pink, margined white 2/-
Empress of India, E. 5; double, rosy salmon, blotched white 2/-
Eugene Mazel, E. 5; single; red 2/-
Kurume; ass. colors .... ea. 2/6 and 3/-
Indica Alba, E. 6; single; white 2/-
Lady Poltimore, E. 5; single; white 2/-
Mdm. A. de Heane, E. 5; semi-double; pink, bordered white 2/-
Magnifica, E. 6; single; purple 2/-
Pauline Mardner, E. 5; semi-double; light rose 2/-
President Raphael de Smit, E. 5; double; deep rose 2/-
Roi de Hollande, E. 5; single; red .. 2/-
Sir Chas. Napier, E. 5; single; pink 2/-
Splendens, E. 5; single; salmon 2/-
Splendide, E. 5; double; rosy crimson 2/-
Souv. de Mons. Low, E. 5; double; crimson 2/-

Bambusa (Bamboo).
Arunadinacea, E. 50 ..... 5/-
Falcata, E. 15 ..... 2/-

Bauhinia (Mountain Ebony).
Purpurea, E. 12; purple 2/-
Alba, E. 12; pure white 2/-

Berberis.
Darwini, E. 4; orange yellow 2/6
Vulgaris, D. 10; yellow (Barberry) . 1/6

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry).
Fragifera, E. 12; white flowers; succeeded by scarlet fruits 2/-

Boronia.
Megastima, E. 4; brown and yellow, highly scented 2/-
Serrulata, E. 4; pink; Native Rose . 2/6

Bouvardia.
Beauty of Brisbane, D. 4; white 1/-
Bockii, D. 4; bright pink 1/-
Coral Queen, D 4; coral red 1/-
Duchess of York, D. 4; blush pink .. 1/-
Federal Queen, D 4; red 1/-
Hogarthi, fl. p., D. 4; double scarlet . 1/-
Humboldti, D. 4; white; scented ... 1/-
King of Scarlet, D. 4; deep scarlet .. 1/6
Mrs. Kerslake, D. 4; white; scented 1/6
Mrs. McCullock, D. 4; reddish salmon 1/6
President Cleveland, D. 4; scarlet .. 1/-
Priory Beauty, D. 4; pink 1/-
Salmon Queen, D. 4; dark salmon .. 1/-

Brachychiton (Flame Tree).
Acerifolia, E. 50; large bunches of scarlet flowers 2/6

Brahea (Station or Cotton Palm).
Robusta, E. 15; one of the hardiest and quickest growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates ..... from 2/6

Brassaia.
Actinophylla, E. 6; fine foliage 2/6

Browallia.
Jamiesoni, E. 5; orange flowers 1/6

Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).
Knightii, E. 10; large white flowers 2/-

Brunsfelsia.
Americana, E. 6; white; scented 2/6
Eximia, E. 4; blue and white 2/6
Latifolia, E. 6; blue 2/6

Buddleia.
Magnifica, E. 10; purple 1/6
Veitchiana, E. 10; lilac 1/6

Callistemon (Bottle Brush).
Lanceolatus, E. 10; scarlet 2/-
Coccinea, E. 10; scarlet; weeping .. 2/-

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).
Capense, E. 40; large panicles of flesh-colored flowers; good 2/-

Camellia.
Aspasia, E. 20; white, pink spots .. 3/-
Candidissima, E. 20; purple white .. 3/-
Harriett B. Sheather, E. 20; rosy salmon 3/-
Isabella, E. 20; white; late flowerer 3/-
Prince F. William, E. 20; pale pink 3/-
Venus de Medecis, E. 20; dark red .. 3/-

Camphora (Camphor Laurel).
Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best evergreen trees; good for tall hedges ..... each 1/6

Canna.
Dr. Gelben, E. 3; yellow 1/-
Eureka, E. 3; creamy white, spotted chocolate 1/-
Hungaria, E. 3; pink 1/-
King Humbert, E. 3; a large red .. 1/-
Sulphurea, E. 3; yellow, spotted red 1/-
Wyoming, E. 3; old gold; bronzy foliage 1/-

Cassia.
Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best yellow flowered shrubs 1/6

Castanospernum (Moreton Chestnut)
Australis, E. 50; saffron orange 2/-

Catalpa.
Bungei, D. 10; yellow, red spots 2/-
Kaemferi, D. 10; yellow, brown spots 2/-
Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple .. 2/-
Syringaefolia, D. 20; white 2/-

Cedrela (Australian Red Cedar).
Australis, E. 50; a fast-growing tree for warm climates only 2/6

Cedrus.
Atlantica, E. 80 ..... 2/6
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar 2/6

Cerasus.
Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) 1/6
Lusitanica, E. 10 (Portugal Laurel) 2/-
Japonica, D. 10 (Flowering Cherry); double white 2/6
Japonica, Sieboldi Rosea, D. 10; double; rosy pink 2/6

Ceratonia.
Siliqua, E. 20 (Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread) 2/-

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).
Gummiferum, E. 30; crimson 2/-

Cestrum.
Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white, scented at night 1/6
Purpureum, E. 8; purple 1/6

Chamælaucum (Geraldton Wax).
Uncinatum, E. 10; pale pink 2/6

Chamerops (Fan Palm).
Excelsa, E. 20 ..... from 2/6
Humilis, E. 20 ..... from 2/6

Choisya.
Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white flowering shrubs for any climate . 2/-

Chorizema.
Cordata, E. 3; orange and red 1/6

Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).
Arborea, E. 12; white 2/-

Clianthus (N.Z. Glory Pea).
Puniceus, E. 6; pink 2/-

Cocos (Wine Palm).
Yatay, E. 10; very hardy 2/6

Coprosma.
Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2/-
Baueriana variegata, E. 6; leaves heavily margined creamy yellow . 2/-
Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges 1/6

Cratægus (Flowering Hawthorn).
Carrierii, D. 10; large red berries .. 2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson . 2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double pink 2/-
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white .. 2/-
Crenulata, E. 10; red berries 2/-
Pyracantha, E. 10; yellow berries .. 2/-

Crotolaria (Bird Flower).
Laburnifolia, E. 10; greenish yellow 2/6

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).
Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter 2/-

Cupressus.
Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings 4/-
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress . 5/-
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress 2/-
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress 1/6
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings ..... each 3/-
from seeds ..... each 2/-

Cydonia (Flowering Quince).
Japonica, D. 6; red 2/-
Nivalis, D. 6; white 1/6
Rosea, D. 6; pink 1/6
Sanguinea, D. 6; white and red 1/6

Cytisus (Laburnum).
Laburnum, D. 12; yellow flowers ... 2/-

Daphne.
Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink flowers ... 3/-
Odora, E. 3; white flowers 3/-
Small, well-rooted plants only.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).
Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white 1/6
Fortunii, D. 5; single; white 1/6
Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white 1/6

Diosma.
Ericoides, E. 3; white; scented 2/-

Dombeya.
Dregiana, E. 12; pure white 2/-
Mastersi, E. 12; white 2/-

Duranta.
Plumieri, E. 8; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 8; white 1/6

Eleagnus.
Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow 2/-

Eleocarpus (Blueberry Ash).
Cyaneus, E. 30; white, fringed 2/-

Ericas (The Heath).
Bowieana, E. 4; white 2/6
Charleslyana, E. 4; blush pink 2/6
Hymenalis, E. 4; pink, tipped white 2/6
Hybrida, E. 4; red 2/6
Jubilee, E. 4; deep pink 2/6
Webbleyana, E. 4; pink 2/6

Erythrina (Coral Tree).
Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet 2/-
Indica, D. 25; scarlet 1/6

Escallonia.
Macrantha, E. 6; pink; very hardy . 1/6
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white 2/-

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).

Botryoides, E. 80 (Mahoganey) 1/6
Calophylla rosea, E. 20; rosy pink .. 1/6
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) . 1/6
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum). Special quotations for quantities . 1/6
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum 1/6
Globulus, E. 150; Tas. Blue Gum .. 1/6

Eugenia (Lillipilly).

Jambosa, E. 15; large berries 2/-
Leuhmanni, E. 10; the best 2/-
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries 2/-
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lillipilly ... 2/-
Uniflora, E. 10; Brazilian Cherry 2/-

Euonymus.

Japonica variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow 1/6
Japonicus latifolius, aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow 1/6
Japonicus argenta marginata, E. 4; small leaves, margined white 1/6

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs 2/-

Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica, D. 50; common 2/6
Sylvatica purpureus, D. 50; purple; for cold climates only 5/-

Ficus (Figs).

Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson 2/-
Benjamini, E. 40; weeping; for warm climates only 3/-
Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay .. 2/-
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety .. 2/-

Fraxinus (Ash).

Excelsior, D. 50 (English) 2/-
Excelsior Aurea, D. 50 (Golden) .. 3/6

Fuchsias.

Diamant, E. 4; double; white sepals, rose corolla 1/6
Dollar Princess, E. 4; double dark blue 1/6
Elegans, E. 4; single; deep purple corolla, crimson sepals 1/6
Jubilee, E. 4; double; rosy mauve .. 1/6
Julius, E. 4; single; red corolla, rosy lavender sepals 1/6
Molesworth, E. 4; double; white ... 1/6
Phenomenal, E. 4; double; violet ... 1/6
Star of Wilts, E. 4; single; white sepals, salmon corolla 1/6
Storm King, E. 4; double; rose 1/6

Gardenia.

Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented 2/-
Intermedia, E. 3; white; fragrant .. 2/-
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented 2/-

Gebera (South African Daisy).

Jamiesoni, E. 1; scarlet shades 2/6
Jamiesoni, E. 1; pink shades 2/-
Jamiesoni, E. 1; white shades 2/-
Jamiesoni, E. 1; yellow shades 2/-

Genista.

Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow 2/-

Grevillea.

Banksia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-
Hilliana, E. 20; white 2/-
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange 1/6

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

Argenteum, E. 10; white 2/-
Rosea, E. 10; pink 2/-

Habrothamnus.

Elegans, E. 6; dark scarlet 1/6

Hakea.

Eucalyptoides, E. 8; red 2/-

Heliotropium (Cherry Pie).

Aureum, E. 2; golden leaves; blue .. 1/6
Midnight, E. 2; dark blue 1/6
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve purple 1/6
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue 1/6
Roi des Nois, E. 3; nearly black 1/6
White Lady, E. 3; nearly white 1/6

Hibiscus.

Camdeni, E. 8; single; crimson 1/6
Conqueror, E. 6; single; buff yellow, scarlet eye; coastal climates only 2/-
General Courteges, E. 8; large; crimson; single 1/6
Harwoodi, E. 8; deep pink; single . 1/6
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink; single 2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; double; pink . 2/-
Lamberti, E. 6; double; scarlet 2/-
Peachblow, E. 8; salmon pink; semi-double 1/6
Tango Queen, E. 6; single tangerine 2/-

Hydrangea.

Avalanche; pure white 1/6
Bouquet Rose; pale pink, fringed .. 2/-
Cyanoclada; dark blue 1/6
Dentelle; creamy white to soft pink 1/6
La Lorraine; soft pink 1/6
Mad. E. Moulliere; white, pink eye . 1/6
Mont Rose; pink 1/6
Ornament; rosy purple 1/6
Radiant; pink 1/6
Souv. de Mdm. Chataud; pink 1/6
Except whites, colors vary; on heavy soils they all come blue, and on sandy soils become pink.

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium, E. 15; English 2/-
Aurea variegata, E. 15; gold 3/6
Marginata variegata, E. 15; silver .. 3/6
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese. 2/-

Iris Germanica (Flag Iris).

Caprice, E. 2; rosy mauve 1/-

Cattarina, E. 2; lavender blue 1/-
Fairy, E. 2; white 1/-
Jacquinniana, E. 2; coppery crimson 1/-
Kharput, E. 2; velvety purple 1/-
Nibelungen, E. 2; old gold 1/-
Queen of May, E. 2; lilac pink 1/-

Jacaranda.
Mimosæfolia, E. 30; blue flowers ... 1/6

Jasminum (Jasmine).
Fruticans, E. 8; yellow 2/-
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow 2/-
Sambac, E. 8; large, white; for warm climates only 2/-

Juniperus.
Africana, E. 10 ..... 2/-
Bermudiana, E. 30 ..... 2/6
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) .. 2/-
Virginiana, E. 30 ..... 2/-

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).
Eavesii, D. 10; heliotrope 2/6
Flos Regina, E. 12; rose pink 2/6
Indica, D. 10; pale pink 2/6
Indica alba, D. 10; white 3/-
Indica rubra, D. 20; red 2/6
Ovalifolia, D. 20; mauve pink 2/6

Lagunaria (Norfolk Is. Hibiscus).
Patersoni, E. 50; pink 2/-

Lantana.
Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red . 1/6
Drap D'or, E. 5; yellow 1/6

Lasiandra.
Grandiflora, E. 5; purple; extra large 2/-
Macrantha, E. 8; violet 2/-
Rosea, E. 8; pink; free 2/-

Laurus (Sweet Bay).
Nobilis, E. 20 ..... 2/-

Lavandula (Lavender).
Spica, E. 2; common 1/6

Leptospermum (N.Z. Titree).
Nicholli, E. 8; red 2/-

Ligustrum (Privet).
Chinensis, E. 15; white; scented 1/6
Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful golden variegated form 1/6
Lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall hedges; drought resistant—
2/6 doz., 15/- 100
Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely used for hedges—
2/6 doz., 15/- 100

Lophostemon (Brush Box).
Australis, E. 40; for street planting or shade; quick-growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant .. 1/6

Luculia.
Gratissima, E. 10; salmon pink; fragrant; for warm climates only ... 2/6

Magnolia.
Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine Magnolia) 2/-
Conspicua, D. 10; purple and white . 5/-
Grandiflora, E. 20; large; pure white 2/6
Obovata purpurea, D. 10; deep purple 3/6
Stellata Rosea, E. 8; pink 5/-

Malus (Flowering Apples).
Alba, fl. pl.; double; white 2/6
Atrosanguinea; single; red 2/6
Rosea, fl. pl.; double; pink 2/6

Melaleuca (Tea Tree).
Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-

Melia (White Cedar).
Azedarach, D. 20; lilac flowers 1/6

Metrosiderous (N.Z. Pohutukawa).
Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red flowers 2/-

Montanoa.
Grandiflora, E. 12; white spikes 2/-

Murraya.
Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 2/-

Mussaenda.
Frondosa, E. 6; orange flowers, backed by a white leaf 2/-

Myrtus (Myrtle).
Communis, E. 6; common myrtle ... 2/6

Nandina (Jap. Sacred Bamboo).
Domestica, E. 5; graceful foliage .. 2/6

Nerium (Oleander).
Alba, E. 10; single; white 1/6
Dr. Golfin, E. 6; rosy red; single 1/6
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double; creamy yellow 1/6
Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large, semi-double; white 1/6
Mrs. F. Roeding, E. 8; semi-double, salmon 1/6
Monsieur Belaguier, E. 6; single; pink 1/6
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single; crimson . 1/6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; rich, dark crimson; single 1/6
Splendens, E. 10; large, double; pink 1/6
Splendens variegata, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double; pink . 3/-

Ochna.
Multiflora, E. 6; yellow flowers, scarlet and black berries; showy 2/-

Paulownia.
Imperialis, D. 20; pale violet 3/6

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).
Grandiflorus, D. 8; white; scented; single; very showy 1/6
Nivalis, D. 6; white; scented 1/6

Phœnix.
Canariensis, E. 15 ..... 2/6
Dactilifera, E. 15 (Date Palms) 2/6
Reclinata, E. 15 ..... 2/6

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).
Serrulata, E. 15; white 1/6

Pinus.
Canariensis, E. 40 ..... 2/-
Halapensis, E. 80 (Aleppo Pine); very hardy 2/-
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; specially planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities . 1/6
Maritima, E. 50 (Syn Pinaster) 2/-
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine) 2/-

Pittosporum.
Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 ..... 2/-
Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented . 1/6

Platanus (Plane Tree).
Orientalis, D. 50; splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting. Special quotations for quantities 2/-

Plumbago.
Capensis, E. 6; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 6; white 1/6

Poinciana (Bird of Paradise).
Gilliesi, E. 6; yellow and red 2/6

Poinsettia.
Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant flowers of green and yellow, surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet 2/-

Populas (Poplar).
Balsamifera, D. 50. (Balsam Poplar) 1/6
Dilitata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) .. 1/6

Prosthanthera.
Ovalifolia, E. 10; purple; showy 2/-

Protea (Cape Honeysuckle).
Mellifera, E. 8; pink and yellow ... 3/6

Prunus (Flowering Plums).
Sinensis, D. 6; double; pink 2/-
Sinensis, D. 6; double; white 2/-
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foliage in warm climates 2/-
Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on Pissardi; recommended 2/-

Punica (Pomegranate).
Granatum, fl. pl., D. 10; double; red 1/6

Pyrus (Mountain Ash or Rowan).
Aucuparia, D. 30; small red berries . 2/6
Domestica, D. 30; yellow berries ... 2/6

Quercus (Oak).
Cerris, D. 50 (Turkey Oak) 2/6
Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak) 2/6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn .. 2/6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak) 2/-
Virens, E. 40 (Evergreen Oak) 2/-

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).
Indica, E. 8; white, with pink centre, followed by the blue berries 1/6

Retinospora.
Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed 2/6
Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of above 2/6

Rhododendron.
Ponticum, E. 6; seedlings; purple .. 3/6
Choice named varieties from 7/6

Rhus.
Succedania, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety 2/-

Robina.
Pseudo Acacia, D. 40 ..... 1/6

Romneya (Californian Poppy).
Trichocalyx, E. 5; white; free 3/-

Rondeletia.
Amoena, E. 8; salmon pink; scented; for warm climates only 2/-

Rosmarinus (Rosemary).
Officinalis, E. 6 ..... 1/6

Russellia.
Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers 2/-

Salix (Weeping Willow).
Babylonicia, D. 50 ..... 1/6

Sambucus (Elder Berry).
Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves 1/6
Nigra, D; black stems 1/6

Schinus (Pepper Tree).
Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade tree for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities 1/6

Sesbania (Brazilian Glory Pea).
Tripetti, E. 10; tango color 2/6

Spartium (Broom).
Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow .. 1/6
Mulitflorum album, E. 8; white 1/6

Spirea (May).
Reevsiana, D. 5; single; white 1/6
Reevsiania, fl. p., D. 5; double; white 1/6
Anthony Waterer, D. 4; single; red . 1/6

Stenocarpus (Queensland Fire Tree).
Cunninghami, E. 30. Curious scarlet flowers 2/-

Sterculea (Kurrajong).
Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow-growing, but valuable in drought 1/6

Syncarpia (Turpentine Tree).
Laurifolia, E. 80 ..... 2/-

Syringa (Lilac).
Persica, E. 50 (Persion). Clear lilac 2/6
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceaus white .. 2/6

Belle de Nancy, D. 8; double; pink . 2/6
Charles X., D. 8; single; red 2/6
Mdm. A. Chatenay, D. 8; double; white 2/6
Marie Legray, D. 8; single; white . 2/6
Maurice Vilmorin, D. 8; double; blue 2/6
William Robinson, D. 8; double violet 2/6
Scipion Cochet, D. 8; single; violet . 2/6

Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).
Gallica, D. 12; pink 2/-
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; autumn foliage, suited for decorative work 2/-

Tecoma.
Capensis, E. 12; red 1/6
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow, with brown markings 1/6
Velutina, E. 10; yellow 1/6

Thuja.
Lobbi, E. 40 ..... 2/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine) .. 2/-

Thujopsis.
Dolobrata variegata, E. 30; hardy . 2/6

Tilia.
Europea, D. 40 (Lime or Linden Tree) 3/6
Platyphylla, D. 50 (Elm) 3/6

Ulmus (Elm).
Americana, D. 50 (Elm) 2/-
Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) .. 2/-
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) 2/-
Montana, D. 60 (Wych Elm) 2/-
Vegeta, D. 60 (Huntingdon Elm) .. 2/-

Veronica.
Andersoni, E. 3; blue 1/6
Gracilis, E. 3; white 1/6
Imperalis, E. 3; amaranth red 1/6
Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink 1/6

Viburnum.
Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snow-ball Tree) 2/-
Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose) 2/6
Suspensum, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 1/6
Tinus, E. 6 (Lauristinus); white .. 1/6
Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white 1/6

Violet.
Ascanius, single violet, purple . doz. 5/-
Count Brazza, double, white .. doz. 5/-
Marie Louise, double, blue .... doz. 5/-
Premier, single, deep purple .. doz. 5/-
Princess of Wales, dark violet . doz 3/-

Wiegela (Diervilia).
Amabalis, D. 6; pink 1/6
August Wilhelm, D. 6; dark red 1/6
Candidissima, D. 6; white 1/6
Glorie de Bosquets, D. 6; deep rose . 1/6

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis.
Henryana, D.; dark green foliage, midrib and veins silvery 1/6
Lowii, D.; green, changing in autumn to bright red; leaves small . 1/6
Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn 1/6

Antigonon.
Leptopus, D.; large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer; for warm climates only 2/-

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe).
Elegans, E.; blackish purple flowers 2/-

Asparagus.
Plumosus, E.; for bush-house or outdoor planting in warm climates .. 1/6
Tenuissimus, E. 1/6

Bauhinia.
Scandens, E.; dense foliage and long sprays of apple blossom-like flowers; good; for districts having slight frosts only 2/6

Beaumontia.
Grandiflora, E.; large white trumpet flowers. Will not stand frosts 2/-

Bignonia.
Australis, E. (Wonga Vine); cream and brown; vigorous climber 1/6
Capreolata, E.; red 2/-
Cherere, E.; orange red; for warm climates only 2/-
Guilfoylei, D.; orange brown 2/-
Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple .. 1/6
Jasminoides alba, E.; pure white .. 2/-
Lindleyana, E.; lilac 1/6
Mackeni Rosea, D.; rosy lilac 1/6
Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw); very vigorous; clear yellow 1/6
Venusta, E.; orange; flowers in winter 2/-

Bougainvillea (Paper Flower).
Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta 2/-
Magnifica Traili, E.; bright purple red; the best of all; very free 3/-

Canavallia.
Bonariensis, E.; purplish red pea-shaped flowers; strong climber ... 2/-

Clematis.
Montana, D.; pure white 2/-
Named varieties, D. 5/-

Dolichos.
Lignosus, E.; pink 1/6
Lignosus albus, E.; white 1/6

Ficus (Climbing Fig).
Stipulata, E. 1/6

Gelsemium (Carolina Jasmine).
Sempervirens, E.; yellow; fragrant . 1/6

Hedera (Ivy).
Helix, E. (English) 1/6
Madieriensis variegata, E. 2/-

Hoya (Wax Flower).
Carnosa, E.; pale flesh 2/-

Jasminum (Jasmine).
Grandiflorum, E.; white 2/-
Poicoicum, E.; white, tender 2/-

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea).
Latifolius, E.; red 1/6
Latifolius albus, E.; white 1/6
Latifolius, E.; pink 1/6
Pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue) 1/6

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).
Aurea reticulata, E.; variegated ... 1/6
Caprifolium, E.; English 1/6
Gigantea, E.; large yellow 2/-
Halleana, E.; best white 1/6
Semperflorens, E.; scarlet and yellow 1/6
Sinensis, E.; white and red 1/6
Tartarica splendens, E.; scarlet 2/-

Mandevillea.
Sauveolens, E.; pure white; scented 1/6

Manettia.
Bicolor, E.; yellow and red 1/6

Passiflora (Passion Flower).
Empress Eugene, E; blue and white 2/-
Eynsford Gem, E.; blue 2/-
Fragrant Beauty, E.; very pale blue 2/-

Phaseolus (Snail Flower).
Caracalla, E.; deciduous in cool climates. Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white 2/-

Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper).
Indica, E.; varying from orange to red and pink; warm situations only 2/-

Rhynchospermum.
Jasminoides, E; white, scented 2/-
Jasminoides, variegated, E.; white . 2/-

Solanum.
Jasminoides, E.; white 1/6
Seaforthianum, E.; blue flowers ... 1/6
Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue 2/-

Stephanotis.
Floribunda, E.; pure white, scented . 2/6

Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).
Ciliatum, E.; yellow 2/-

Tacsonia (Passion Flower).
Ignea, E.; scarlet 2/-
Mollisima, E.; pink 1/6

Thunbergia.
Laurifolia, E.; pale blue, yellow throat 2/-
Gibsoni, E.; orange, very free 2/6

Wistaria.
Magnifica, D.; lavender blue 2/-
Multijuga, D.; dark purple 3/-
Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/6
Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink 2/6
Sinensis, D.; lavender 2/-
Sinensis alba, D.; white 2/6
Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue 2/6

HEDGE PLANTS.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana—A good hedge for warm districts; flowers freely and over a long period. Plant 2ft. apart. 21/- per doz.

Bougainvillea Trailli.—Similar to above, but darker in color and more profusely flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 33/- per doz.

Camphor Laurel.—For tall evergreen hedges or breakwind. For hedges plant 4ft. apart; for breakwinds 6ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Coprosma Lucida.—Dark, glossy green leaves; very hardy. Good for seaside. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- per doz.

Cupressus Torulosa.—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. Seedlings, 21/- per doz.; Cuttings, 33/- per doz. Recommended in place of Macrocarpa, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches without any apparent cause.

Duranta.—A neat evergreen hedge plant; purplish blue flowers. Plant 2ft. apart. 3in. pots, 10/- doz; 4in., 12/- doz.

Escallonia Macrantha. — Good dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Hibiscus (Single Scarlet).—A good ornamental hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Laurel (English).—Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Ligustrum Pubescens (Privet).—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Privet).—Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge. Disease and drought resistant. Plant 24in. apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn).— Young growths brown-red, followed by white flowers, and later by blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

Tecoma Capensis.—2ft. apart. Orange red flowers. 15/- doz.

Viburnum Tinus. — Useful evergreen hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

PLANTING HINTS.

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of utmost importance to give proper care and attention after planting.

UNPACKING.—On receipt of trees do not allow to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 24 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated.

STAKING AND HOLES.—Stake out well in advance, so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet distance around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighbourhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons and pears can grow in our soil. Digging large holes in hard shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the balance is cultivated afterwards.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on

in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August, and evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September and October for spring planting. Only plant in winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is better to plant, if land is ready, when weather is favorable than to wait for any certain set period.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots smooth and clean with a sharp knife so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; you can see that by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing. At all times avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying westerly winds.

EVERGREENS have more difficulty in establishing themselves, particularly if weather conditions are unfavorable, and those who find it difficult to secure good results we recommend to cut all leaves off either before or after planting and cover the barrel loosely with bagging, paper and grass for protection. In windy weather or late planting it is safer to do so when leaves curl and remain withered, cut off at once, for if left on they will dry the vitality out of the tree; leaves falling off spontaneously is generally a good sign.

TREES TENDER TO FROST should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as older trees will stand more frost than young ones.

PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting and then

place in the hole about one to two inches below the general surface level. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball pack firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil, disturbing the roots as little as possible. Watering often and right on the ball is essential until plant is established. If in paper pots merely lift out and cut top ties where balled.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well. Evergreens in dry weather need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late winter. A tree or plant, though a living thing, is tied to one spot. It cannot roam in search of its food, etc., therefore if you want the best results you must feed and cultivate.

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 to 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

PROTECTING TREES.—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree guards around them if the best results are to be expected, for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having **TOO MANY VARIETIES**, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only. In small gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architects' cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent recodd or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting is necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

FROST PROTECTION.—The hardiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens. In very frosty localities it may be advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

SPRAYING.—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur. Very few plants exist that do not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence most trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects, scale and fungi. For control and guidance see Bulletin 72, issued by Department of Agriculture.

POLLINATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not readily fertilise its own flower. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of bees in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollinating them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a

bit intermixed. For instance, if planting, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 King David, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of King David, two more of Granny Smith and one of King David right through. For full information on this matter apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

TOP WORKING.—This is often done to save time and to change unsuitable kinds into more profitable trees. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the winter and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following autumn.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is Pinus Insignis, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, Lophostemons, Cupressus Torolosa, and Walnuts (for cold climates).

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

QUESTIONS on any matters not considered in this information we will be glad to send inquirers, to the best of our ability and latest information available.

PACKING FRUIT.—See Bulletin 130 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRESERVING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 88 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DRYING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 52 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

REMEDIES for SCALE, FUNGOID & INSECT PESTS.

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, hence often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do. For full guidance and further information we recommend Bulletin No. 238 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE (Bordeaux Substitute); also for Powdery Mildew and Oidium.

Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water, add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 gallons water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit. Use a wooden bucket.

APHIS (Black and Green).

Use oil spray or Lime Sulphur in winter, then spray in early spring with Tobacco or Nicotine extract; no matter if strong. A weak solution is desirable while fruit is forming, i.e., just as the blossom is falling.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR CODLIN MOTH, PEAR AND CHERRY SLUG, ALL LEAF-EATING INSECTS, DICKY RICE, ETC.

For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects, 4lb. to 100 gallons.

BLACK SPOT ON GRAPES.

Apply a winter dressing of a solution consisting of ¾ pint of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water. Rid the stem of the old bark and swab stem and canes with a brush with this solution about ten days before buds burst. Use a wooden bucket.

BLUE OIL EMULSION FOR SCALE AND BLACK APHIS.

Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water, in winter, and about 30 for summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR FUNGUS PESTS, SUCH AS PEAR SCAB, APPLE BLOTCH, PLUM RUST, BLIGHT, POWDERY MILDEW, AND BLACK SPOT.

Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. Paint infected parts with soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda. Apply with brush on morning of warm day. It will then dry and form a tenacious coating. One pint of the crude carbolic will make this more effective. Also inject bi-sulphide of carbon into the holes, and then, closing the mouth of hole immediately. Whitewash with a little crude carbolic added will often act as a preventive against borers and sunscald during the early stages of newly planted trees.

COLLAROT AND GUMMING.—These troubles are usually due to defective drainage, and attention to that matter will usually reduce it to a minimum.

COMBINED SPRAY FOR WAX, RED, BLACK SCALE AND WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES.

Make a paste of 4lbs. of soft soap and 1lb. of sulphur; mix with 1 gallon of boiling water: then dilute to 20 gallons with cold water, and spray.

CUT WORM BAIT.

Paris Green powder 1lb., bran 24lb., salt 6oz., water 6 to 9 quarts. Mix Paris Green and bran thoroughly while dry, then dissolve the salt in the water, and then moisten the whole mass to a stiff mash. A tablespoonful spread on the ground at the base of the tree as late in the afternoon as possible, so that the

bait will be moist during the night, when the cut worms emerge from their hiding places to feed may be necessary to bait twice.

FOR INDIAN WAX SCALE.

2lb. washing soda and 2 ounces caustic soda, dissolved in 4 gallons hot water. Stir till well dissolved and apply warm. If necessary, give two or more applications. February is the most effective month to spray.

FRUIT FLY POISON BAIT (South African Remedy).

Sugar or treacle 4lb., arsenate of lead 4oz., water 5 gallons. Mix arsenate with a little water, dissolve sugar in bulk of water and stir in arsenate. Make up fresh as required and stir while using. Sprinkle over foliage with garden hose, fitted with fine rose. Try to avoid fruit, but reach all parts of tree. A good idea is to drive it with plenty of force, not directly at the tree, but in the air above it, so that it will fall as a mist-like rain on the foliage. One or two syringefuls are ample for most trees. Spray every ten days in fine weather and immediately after rain. Bait all trees liable to pest on the place. The whole object is to poison mother flies. Bees are not likely to be seriously affected.

FUMIGATION.

This process is most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, put as we have not space to go into details we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued on this subject, No. 1615.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved, add one gallon of the best kerosene and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable, and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray and 22 for summer spray, and apply milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do.

LEAF CURL.

One gallon of lime sulhpur in 50 gallons of water just before the buds move in spring. Then spray 3lbs. bluestone to 80 gallons of water when the trees are in bloom.

LIME, SULPHUR, AND SALT WASH.

A Winter Spray for Deciduous Trees, Mussel, and San Jose Scale and Mites.

Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lb. of sulphur, 15lb. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lb. lime, 20lb. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lb. lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lb. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half an hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker.

VEMATODES.

Very expensive and difficult to eradicate, but not to grow anything that are hosts and starve them out is best. For small areas use carbon disulphide or formaldhyde. Sprinkle on the soil and then cover tightly with old newspapers for a day or two, and then air the soil a while before sowing or planting.

OIL SODA FOR WHITE WAX SCALE.

8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water.

PEACH TIP MOTH.

So far no satisfactory remedy is available.

PHYLLOXERA ON GRAPE VINES.

Minute yellow aphis causing swellings on roots; spray nicotine sulphate; no efficient remedy; re-plant vineyard on resistant stocks.

POWDERY MILDEW, OIDIUM, BLACK SPOT.

Dust with flowers of sulphur shortly after growth starts and repeat every two or three weeks. At least three dustings are necessary, more if required. The addition of a small portion of dehydrated lime will make this more effective. Or, if preferred, spray with potassium sulphurata 1oz. to 1 gallon water in Summer, 2oz. to 1 gallon water in Winter. Use a fine nozzle to spray with. Another very efficient method is dusting mixture of 9 parts of sulphur to 1 part of arsenate of lead which will give control of mildew and black spot.

RESIN AND SODA WASH FOR SCALE.

Dissolve 6lb. of caustic soda and 15lb. resin over a fire, in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil well till the resin is thoroughly dissolved and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take one gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation and will vary in different districts

SELF BOILED LIME SULPHUR MIXTURE FOR BROWN ROT, SCAB, AND BLACK SPOT.

8lb. of fresh stone lime, 8lb. sulphur, to 50 gallons water. The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray 3 to 4 weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects.

TOBACCO WASH FOR APHIS, RUTHERGLEN BUG, AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lb.; soft soap, 2lb; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

THRIP.—So far no really efficient remedy is available, but spraying with nicoteen before flower buds open will keep it in check.

WHITE ANTS.

Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied, then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil, awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly-planted trees.

WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES, MILDEW AND FUNGOID DISEASES

Spray with atomic sulphur, (a prepared mixture) 1lb. to 10 gallons of water, or substitute if not available Flower of Sulphur and some adhesive matter mixed. This is a lasting and deadly insecticide for these mites, and does not injure the foliage.

ORDER SHEET, 1924. TEL. EPPING 96. Date.....1924.

To L. P. ROSÉN & SON, Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCH the following Order on.....

Date of despatch—at once, if not marked otherwise.

per.....to.....

Goods or mail train, steamer or parcel post. Name of railway station, port or post town.

c/o.....

State name of your forwarding agent, carrier or coach (if any).

Herewith enclosed £.....:.....:.....by.....in Payment

Chq., P.O.O., P.N., etc.,

Signature M .....

Mr., Mrs., Miss, as the case may be.

Postal Address in full.....

With post town and State.

The following Goods selected from your 1924 Catalogue, substituting the nearest you can recommend where stock is exhausted. If substitutes not required, cross out.

QUANTITY	NAMES OF VARIETY.	£	s.	d.

Carried Forward.

IMPORTANT.—Please write inquiries apart from your order.

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF VARIETY.	£	s.	d.
	Brought Forward			
	TOTAL			

Please add Exchange to Country Cheques.

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TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS:

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 80 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
80	7	18	134	6½	1,031
60	12	17	150	6	1,201
50	17	16	169	5½	1,440
40	27	15	193	5	1,742
35	36	14	222	4½	2,151
30	48	13	257	4	2,722
28	55	12	302	3½	3,556
26	64	11	360	3	4,840
24	75	10	435	2½	6,970
22	90	9	537	2	10,890
20	100	8	680	1½	19,360
19	120	7	889	1	43,560

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N.S.Wales, AUSTRALIA

A copy of this Catalogue is **posted gratis to all applicants;** and as they sometimes go astray, we would be pleased to post another to those on our mailing list who have not received a copy by the end of March.

If you have no use for this Season's Catalogue, we would esteem it a favor and thank you to give it to your friends who are likely to require Nursery Goods.

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